

# THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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## The Trouble With Lamb Trade

By J. E. Poole

"Give me volume," said G. F. Swift years ago in discussing the packing business. "It is impossible to make money on the stuff you do not kill."

This statement is axiomatic. Volume is the secret of the packers' success, but that same volume may, and frequently does, work disadvantageously to the producer.

A demonstration of this fact has been made during the past six months, the first three being a period of exces-

sive volume, this quantity varying slightly according to the season and weather conditions. Prices exert little influence, in fact, that portion of the public addicted to the use of lamb will purchase as freely when wholesale cost is around \$33 per hundredweight as at \$28, this difference usually being absorbed by the distributor, but the deplorable phase of the case is that cheap lamb or mutton is not wanted, or, to be exact, consumption does not expand

opened last September and October is liable to recur in aggravated form as the crop of native lambs this season is heavy and will be of the same punk quality. If farmers who grow the bulk of these lambs could be induced to let them go to the market early in the season such demoralization as occurs regularly when they make their appearance in conjunction with Western stock might be avoided, but the average farmer holds until late in the sea-



A Butterfield Ram for the Salt Lake Sale

sive volume, the last of deficient supply. While the market was constantly congested an outlet could not be found for the product at ruinous prices; on the upward trend distributive channels have not shown the least sign of congestion. It is a condition readily diagnosed, but no remedy has yet been prescribed that was worth consideration.

It would appear that consumption is equal to the task of absorbing a certain quantity of lamb and mutton

as prices drop. Selling drives in the big department stores move a few tons at intervals, but the regular retail does not consider such trade-boosting methods good policy. If, during periods of excess marketing and low prices, selling drives could be organized, the public would have an opportunity to acquire the taste for lamb, creating a demand during normal supply periods.

History has a habit of repeating itself, a rule to which market history is by no means an exception. What hap-

pened last September and October is liable to recur in aggravated form as the crop of native lambs this season is heavy and will be of the same punk quality. If farmers who grow the bulk of these lambs could be induced to let them go to the market early in the season such demoralization as occurs regularly when they make their appearance in conjunction with Western stock might be avoided, but the average farmer holds until late in the sea-

son under the impression that he is making weight, whereas he is actually producing a coarse, heavy lamb ill-suited to trade requirements and anything but calculated to develop a taste for lamb.

The actual menace of the lamb business, past, present and prospective, is the native lamb, viz. the average coarse, bucky, ill-bred and ill-fed native. If the farmer who grew it could figure its cost accurately, he would soon be out of the sheep business, but

results so far as he is concerned are of secondary importance, the real evil being the effective manner in which such product discredits qualified lamb. Common cattle go to the can and sausage grinder, coarse heavy hogs to the lard tank and into rough cured meats, but the entire carcass of a lamb must be sold fresh or frozen, and once sent to the freezer its value is doubtful. In a New York restaurant not long since a diner protested against the quality of some roast lamb he had been served. "I know the game and this is frozen stuff," he said. "Not that I object to frozen lamb provided it gets on my plate before it goes to pieces, but this stuff has been too long on the way." If some method of curing lamb and mutton could be devised that would make the product acceptable to the fastidious palate, present conditions might be ameliorated, the difficulty at present being that it must be eaten fresh or deteriorate, freezing and deteriorating being synonymous terms.

From January to July few native lambs are found on Eastern markets, other than Southern product, which runs during May and June, and, having a practical monopoly during that period sells to advantage, but September starts a run from every nook and cranny of the farming region, filling such markets as Jersey City, Buffalo, Pittsburg and lesser points, and invariably paralyzing trade. The bulk of these lambs is handled by country shippers who buy on bulges, thus being responsible for wide fluctuations. They are sold for what they will bring on the day of arrival and although poor in quality, create ruinous competition for Western lambs. Native stuff cannot be frozen, consequently Western product goes to storage, which means severe penalization. Feeders are unable to handle natives, which merely aggravates the situation. And, to make matters worse, the product of such native lambs is inferior, being largely responsible for much existing prejudice against that meat.

Under these circumstances advocacy of expansion of farm sheep breeding is doubtful policy. Of course, it ap-

peals to the wool dealer and the killer as it means increased volume to their business, but 75 per cent of the native lambs marketed in the United States annually does not pay cost. If a broad demand existed for the meat, criticism would be less logical, but the public does not want it and the result is merely a penalization of a legitimate industry. If native lambs could be cashed before the heavy run of Westerns begins, or could be held back for winter feeding, the situation would be materially improved, but neither method of relief seems possible. The average farmer is content to raise a coarse, bucky lamb, let him run until fall and then sell for whatever he will bring. At the market he falls into the



Old English Sheep Dogs For Sale by Ted Ballard, Weiser, Idaho

hands of a salesman whose sole object in life is to get a ticket, the result being a set of prices that injuriously affects Western stock and throws a lot of meat on the market that creates gluts, prejudices the public against lamb and plays hob generally.

No method of curtailing supply of this trash has ever been devised or probably ever will be, as it comes from too many sources and innumerable hands. Only those who frequent the sheep house at Eastern markets during the season when natives run can understand what a lot of comparatively worthless trash it is, or how adversely it affects values. Salesmen handling it

usually transact the business of several commission houses, not interested in sheep and indifferent as to results. Peddling is the salesman's pet aversion, so that any reasonable price is accepted, especially on glutted markets, which accounts for weekly, often daily, fluctuations of \$2 per hundredweight. If this mass of native stuff could be placed in the hands of a single selling agency, some relief could be afforded, but under present conditions, any price that means money looks good to the salesmen, lambs of practically the same kind selling at \$2 and even \$3 per hundredweight apart. Killers fill up at this bargain sale; then tackle the Western crop with a we've-got-all-we-require-today attitude.

This is a diagnosis of lamb trade troubles that will not be disputed and the native lamb is the sole cause. It is a palpable case of too much "bum" lamb, not the "bum" or orphan lamb of the Western range, but inferior farm product that, like Topsy of Uncle Tom's Cabin fame, just grows. Eliminate that portion of the lamb crop produced east of the Missouri River that does not make adequate returns for feed consumed or care in raising and such vicissitude as the September to December market encounters would be promptly eliminated. The remedy is obvious, even if application is impossible.

But if this mass of inferior meat could be diverted from the central markets and consumed in the localities where grown, the situation, so far as the Western industry is concerned, would be vastly improved. Farmers raising twenty-five to fifty lambs rarely kill one, few go to local butchers and shippers who pick them up and invariably send them to points where they fall into the hands of packers to congest the few big markets that need any considerable quantity of lamb. Dressed beef and pork go back to the country towns and to the farm in large quantities; lamb rarely finds that outlet.

Those encouraging farmers to raise more lambs should also urge home consumption of the product. At regu-

lar intervals the farm flock propagandists get busy, invariably with disastrous results, inducing farmers to invest money in breeding stock that frequently insures serious loss, the history of the business being that 70 per cent of such purchases is made on high spots, while liquidation is at levels, each successive generation repeating the error. Nothing herein contained is to be construed as derogatory to the farm flock, legitimately and understandingly maintained, as thousands of such flocks in the hands of competent men are giving good results, but the criticism is directed at the practice of enthusing the uninitiated, inducing reckless investment under conditions that preclude possibility of success and

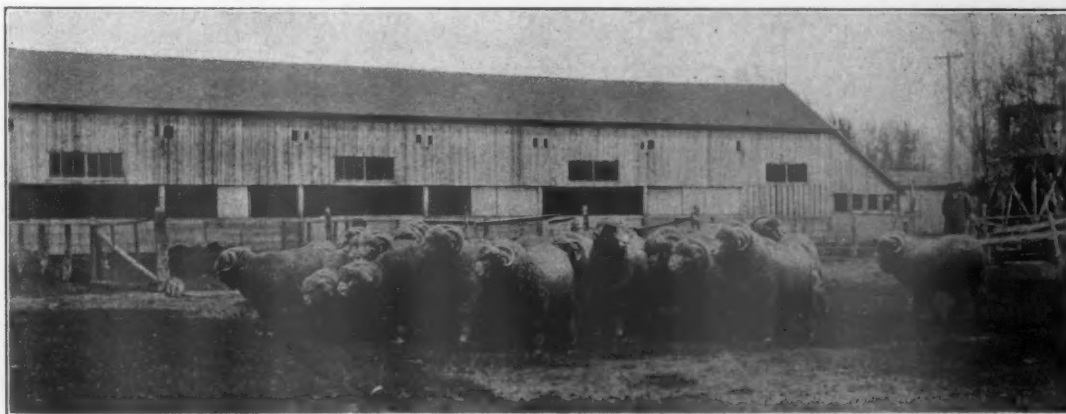
for which the native is mainly responsible. Give a killer an opportunity to fill up with cheap natives and he will do about as he pleases with Western lambs; **eliminate natives** and he would be under the necessity of buying Westerns on their merits.

Those skeptical on this subject have merely to watch market developments next fall when the native lamb crop begins to pile up, as it undoubtedly will. This product satisfies current demand as it must be promptly disposed of and Western lambs promptly suffer, the rule being that the more natives killers have access to, the harder Westerns are to sell, but the moment the trade runs out of the native season conditions improve. The steady rise in

only detrimental to the industry, but would show a loss to the grower, if correctly figured. Half the number of good lambs would be ample for present consumption requirements.

#### FIFTY-THREE CENTS FOR CALIFORNIA WOOL

This has been quite a favorable year for the sheepmen of the northern part of the Sacramento Valley, California. Rains came early in the fall, providing an abundance of green feed all winter. This was very fine for lambing, everyone that I have heard from raising at least 100 per cent of lambs. From a financial standpoint the sheep business stands about thus: Herders wages, \$75



Some of W. S. Hansen's Rambouillet Rams for the Salt Lake Ram Sale

creating ruinous competition for a legitimate industry.

A flood of native lambs is hovering on the horizon of the 1919 fall market. For two years the raise-more-sheep slogan has been sounded incessantly, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, the Virginias, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and the Dakotas having put hundreds of thousands of dollars into farm flocks, many of which are in incompetent hands. Most of these ewes raise lambs, such as they are, that are market breakers, even as are Texans when they get a growth of grass down that way in the spring, and when they come to market they play hob with prices.

Much criticism has appeared at the one-price system of appraising lambs,

values of the last three months has been the logical sequence of practical disappearance of native lambs from the market. Whenever packers send Western lamb carcasses to the freezer prices collapse, as freezing means risk, expense and deterioration, and in the finality of the operation, dissatisfied users. Lamb or mutton fresh from the freezer is palatable, but after lying around a hotel or restaurant kitchen several days becomes an active agent for repression of any popularity these meats may happen to enjoy.

Volume is desirable from the standpoint of the packer, the retailer and consumer, but it does not work out that way so far as the grower is concerned. Seventy-five per cent of the native lambs raised each year is not

to \$90 per month and board; shearing from 12½ to 15 cents a head, board included. Ewes with lambs by their sides are selling for about \$17.50 a head after shearing; dry ewes, from \$10 to \$12; yearling wethers, \$8 to \$10 after shearing. Lambs are being contracted for fall delivery from \$8.50 to \$9.50 a head. Wool sold in Corning (our nearest railroad station), yesterday for 53 cents a pound.

JESSE WOLCOTT, California.

#### IDAHO WOOL AUCTION.

At Mountain Home, Idaho, auction sales of wool will be held on May 22-June 5 and June 19. At the sale on May 22 a carload of sheep pelts will be offered.

### IDAHO WOOL SOLD

Regarding local conditions in Idaho with us, we have to advise that with the exception of a few weeks of bad weather in the early spring, we have had extremely nice weather, and stuff is doing well. Range is better at this time than we have seen it for a good many years; hay was fed up pretty closely and as a consequence most of the fed stuff went out in good shape; early lambs took a little slump due to bad weather, which will doubtless mean a couple of weeks' delay in getting the good fat on for shipment.

The loss in early lambs has not been heavy and with the abundance of feed and water on the range, late lambing should work out very satisfactorily.

Very little wool has been sold as it seems to be the intention of the buyers to keep the price down; while the grower is not inclined to contract on the sheep's back. The top price paid for wool so far in this locality is 48½¢, covering a clip of seven thousand lamb fleeces with three thousand crossbred ewe fleeces. This was a very desirable clip and eagerly sought for by the few buyers in the field.

There is very little trading in ewes, but some activity is looked for toward shearing time, when it will be necessary to fill out forest allotments.

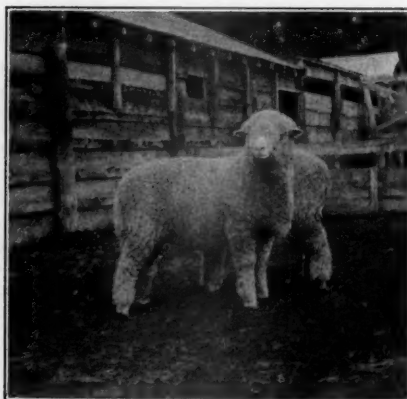
F. E. AUSTIN.

### RAISING SHEEP IN SOUTH TEXAS

After living in and around Baggs, Wyoming, for over twenty-five years, where I was engaged in the sheep business most of the time, I sold out and decided to hunt a warmer climate. At present I am located in the Rio Grand Valley, at or near Brownsville, Texas. Conditions are very different here from Wyoming. A great deal of farming is done here by irrigation. The land is very rich and level. They farm the year round, just plant one crop, harvest, and next day plant another. In this way I have taken as much as \$600 in one year from an acre. Our labor is Mexican. They gladly work

for \$1 a day and board themselves. A man down here soon gets away from labor troubles.

Along the coast there is a lot of land too salty to be farmed. No one had ever tried it for sheep, so I concluded to test it out. I bought about a thousand head to start with, and decided to go slow, as everyone said I would fail because it was too warm. I found sheep did well on this salt feed. They do not get very fat, but have plenty of milk. We lamb twice a year—in October and February. The same ewes do not have lambs twice, but in this country a herd will naturally divide itself about in halves this way. Thus, you see we can get along on one-half the number of bucks. We shear once a year; pay shearers three cents and board and furnish the shears. We pay



South Dakota Rambouillets

herders \$15 to \$25 a month, and they board themselves. Camp movers receive \$27 and furnish team with which to move camp. The sheep shear quite heavily here, as the atmosphere is damp, and wool does not break off as it does in dry climates. Shrinkage is also light. Maggots or screwworms are our worst menace to the sheep business. We castrate our lambs when one day old, as we have to watch the navel strings of the little lambs to scratch off the fly blows. To avoid fresh cuts we leave the tails long until the middle of January, at which date there is a short time when the flies do not bother. Then we corral and put on the ear marks and dock the tails.

Prices on Mexican sheep range from

\$4 to \$5 a head, with \$1 duty added to this by the Mexican government. The quality is very poor. Conditions down here along this side of the border are good, but they are very unsettled in the interior.

There are a great many coyotes here, but they do not bother so much as they do farther north. They have no trouble in catching fish, squirrels, rabbits, and besides they also eat watermelons and mushmellons, mesquite beans, corn, etc. They are well fed and so leave our sheep alone.

A. H. ALLEN, Texas.

### UTAH WOOL FIFTY-FIVE AND A HALF.

The Murray Sheep Company sold at Milford, Utah, on April 28, about 150,000 pounds of wool at 55½ cents. This wool was sold at sealed auction in the presence of eight bidders. This is the highest price paid in Utah to that date. Likewise this clip topped the market in 1918.

### FIFTY-TWO CENTS IN NEVADA.

A Basque at Elko, Nevada, recently sold a clip of fine wool at that point for 52 cents. This is the top price paid in Nevada to date.

A number of Basques around Elko on May 24 pooled 50,000 fleeces and sold them at sealed bid auction for 50½ cents.

One of the largest clips in Nevada sold the last of April at 50 cents.

### MONTANA WOOL GROWERS ORGANIZE

Billings, Mont.—At a meeting of more than fifty prominent sheepmen the reorganization of the Eastern Montana Woolgrowers' Association was effected. The association has been in abeyance since 1915. The constitution of the old organization was adopted. George W. Meyers acted as chairman and F. D. O'Neil as secretary. A further meeting is to be held in the near future, at which time officers will be elected.

## Sunflower Silage For Wintering Ewes

By W. E. Joseph

Mammoth Russian sunflowers as a silage crop are receiving quite wide attention due mainly to the experience gained and the trials made in Montana, particularly at the Montana Experiment Station. The crop is a heavy yielder, producing not less than two to three times as much tonnage on an acre as corn on the irrigated farms in Montana. It also appears to be a satisfactory crop on dry land, producing more feed per acre than corn under similar conditions.

In addition to the heavier yields sunflowers have decided advantages in frost resistance and in a shorter season

tests at the Montana Experiment Station have varied in stage of bloom when harvested from thirty per cent to full bloom. In every case the silage has been of excellent quality. That made from sunflowers in full bloom appeared to be the better silage, although tests of the comparative feeding value have not been completed.

Several tests of the feeding value of sunflower silage for dairy cows have been made at this station. Also most of the practical farmers who have used sunflower silage have fed it to dairy cattle although it has been used rather extensively in a few cases for other

silage conducted at this experiment station have been favorable, however, as the silage has always appeared to be particularly well preserved. While the stock did not always eat it readily when first offered, they became thoroughly accustomed to it in a very few days. No experimental results are available as yet on the feeding of sunflower silage to beef cattle but it has been fed to them with apparently good results.

In the light of the successful experience in feeding sunflower silage to cattle it was considered advisable to extend the work to include its feeding



Lincolns in Lincolnshire, England

of growth. Apparently sunflowers are as resistant to frosts in the spring as the spring grains. This resistance to frost and the early maturing qualities make sunflowers very well adapted to use in the mountain sections. Their place in those sections which can normally produce a good crop of corn is not determined, but it appears that they may be used as a silage crop in those cases also. No tests of the comparative feeding value of sunflower silage and corn silage have been made at this station, owing to the fact that representative corn silage cannot be produced at this place.

The sunflowers used in most of the

classes of stock. In nearly all cases very favorable results have been obtained. There are a few cases on record in which the silage did not come out in good condition. It appears that irregularities in handling the sunflowers as they were being put into the silo have been responsible for the production of poor-qualified silage. For example, very poor-qualified silage resulted in one case from allowing the sunflowers to dry in the field for two or three days after being cut and before putting them into the silo. Plenty of moisture and thorough packing seem to be essential in making good silage from sunflowers. All tests of sunflower

value for breeding ewes. Accordingly a test was conducted at this station during the winter of 1917-18. While the amount of work done along this line is limited it is significant as an indication of the results that may be expected from feeding sunflower silage to breeding ewes.

Thirty per cent of the sunflowers from which the silage was made was in full bloom. The alfalfa used would grade as good hay. Lot I was fed alfalfa hay during the first part of the test. During the last twenty or thirty days before lambing, about a half pound of oats per head daily was fed. Lot II was fed 0.9 pound less hay per

head daily than Lot I. As a substitute for this amount of hay about 2.2 pounds of silage was fed. Oats were fed to Lot II in the same way as to Lot I.

Each lot consisted of fifteen head of purebred ewes, ten Rambouillets and five Shropshires. These ewes were fairly large, averaging about 165 pounds in weight at the beginning of the test.

#### Sunflower Silage for Breeding Ewes

	Lot I	Lot II
Number of ewes in lot.....	15	15
Average number of days on feed before lambing.....	77	74
Average initial weight per ewe lbs. ....	167	164
Average final weight per ewe lbs. ....	180	176
Average gain in weight per ewe lbs. ....	13.2	12.4
Average daily ration:		
Alfalfa hay .....	3.89	2.99
Sunflower silage .....	—	2.18
Oats .....	0.20	0.17

Lot I averaged 77 days on feed before lambing while Lot II averaged 74 days. Lot I gained 0.8 pound per head more than Lot II. Lot I also received more oats due to the difference in the length of the feeding test. While the gains were not sufficient to cover losses in weight at lambing time they were considered ample since the ewes were in very good condition at the beginning of the test.

In Lot II 2.18 pounds of sunflower silage was substituted for the additional 0.9 pounds of hay fed to Lot I. The additional oats consumed by Lot I were probably not quite enough to account for the extra gain. Allowing enough extra hay to cover this difference, it took about 2.5 pounds of sunflower silage to take the place of one pound of hay under the conditions of this test.

After lambing the amount of silage fed to Lot II was increased to three pounds per head daily. While the results obtained after lambing were not so definite as those obtained before lambing, the ewes and lambs in the silage lot did very well. It was evident, however, that more silage was required to replace a pound of hay in feeding value than was required before lambing. There were not sufficient data to determine how much silage was required to replace a pound of hay

in this case, due to irregularities in lambing and in other conditions which could not be controlled.

Sunflower silage gave no unfavorable results when fed to breeding ewes either before or after lambing. Before lambing 2.5 pounds of sunflower silage was equivalent in feeding value to one pound of good-qualified alfalfa hay when silage was used to replace part of the hay of the ration. After lambing the amount required was somewhat more. According to the results of this test, the feeding value of the silage produced on an acre was at least twice that of the hay produced on an acre. The silage was eaten with practically no waste. While the ewes on this test had not been fed silage before, they were easily accustomed to this feed.

The advisability of producing sunflower silage for feeding breeding ewes depends on other factors in addition to the feeding value of an acre yield of the crop. The manner in which the crop fits into the general scheme on farm or ranch is a very important factor. Extra labor and special machinery required at silo-filling time are sometimes of importance in determining the place of silage crops on the farm. The silo itself is a moderately expensive item of equipment but, when well built, its period of usefulness is almost unlimited. If other conditions are favorable sunflower silage gives promise of taking a prominent place as a feed for breeding ewes.

#### FROM WESTERN IDAHO.

I have just passed through a rather expensive winter, not on account of the high cost of hay—I paid \$10.00 a ton for my hay—but because of the long feeding period and the fact that I had to ship to and from the feed. My losses were heavier than I had expected, but the sheep are now looking good. I am at present in the midst of lambing and the indications are that I will mark about 90 per cent.

Coyotes here are more numerous than in the past. It is my opinion that if the stockmen would duplicate the bounty paid by the state the coyotes in

a couple of years would be so nearly exterminated that they would no longer give much trouble. Since the stockmen have to pay the bill through the predatory tax, why not make a good job of it and finish it as soon as possible? The hunters and trappers then could make good wages, clean out the pest and get into some other kind of employment.

A. B. BARBOUR, Idaho.

#### CULP WOOL AT FIFTY-TWO CENTS

In April, Bert Culp, a well-known sheep feeder of wide Western reputation sheared 5,000 lambs at his Emporia feed lots. The wool from these lambs weighed 32,000 pounds and sold at 52 cents a pound, or nearly \$17,000. Mr. Culp has been feeding about 10,000 lambs at Emporia, Kansas, and from that number he selected 5,000 Utah lambs for shearing. They will be marketed in the next thirty days. Mr. Culp increased his holdings in the past few days with a purchase of 1,000 light weight wool lambs on the Kansas City market. He will feed them at his Emporia feed lots.

C. M. P.

#### UTAH WOOL 55 CENTS

During the last week 100,000 fleeces of Uintah County (Utah) wools changed hands at prices varying from 50 to 55 cents. The wool came off in very choice condition and was extra well-grown—the best it ever was. The snows came early in November and lasted until March 20, which kept the wool very clean. Most of the wool went direct to the mills.

A SUBSCRIBER.

#### MONTANA WOOL SELLING.

A sheep outfit at Helena, Mont., writes as follows: "A number of wool sales are reported around here at 50 cents and up, also some bids have been made as high as 60 cents. We have had two offers of 55 cents for our clip."

## Wool Growing In Australia

By R. H. Harrowell

The season in the droughty part of Australia has been relieved in isolated cases, but it cannot yet be said that the drought has broken. It requires a lot of rain and specially favorable after-conditions to thoroughly break an Australian drought. However, rainfall statistics during the past fortnight show that it can still rain in the dry parts of the Commonwealth, and conditions are favorable to more rain.

As usual, at the first sign of rain the big metropolitan daily papers jump to the conclusion that the drought has broken. In many parts—where the ground is parched for feet down—a fall of twenty-three points is sufficient to

past history he would be quite justified in forming an opinion that the big holdings should be subdivided and a vast rural population should be established on the sheep walks. But the law of averages must not be ignored, and if by any chance a large number of small holders were, during a long run of good seasons, induced to settle in the west of New South Wales, it would only require one drought like the present to wipe them out completely.

The average rainfall in the western division of New South Wales is from about 11 inches per annum to 18 inches. But these figures are compiled from statistics ranging over many

losses cannot possibly be avoided.

On those runs where the water supply is good the sheep are holding out best. It is wonderful how a Merino sheep in Australia will hold its condition if good drinking water is available. Over a great deal of the western and northwestern country in New South Wales the main source of water supply is from artesian bores and, of course, these are not affected by drought.

Drought is not the only problem just at present. In spite of all precautions the dreaded Spanish influenza has gained a footing in Australia. It originated in Victoria—where the state



Rambouillets in Germany

cause the big dailies to announce a break up of the drought. As a matter of fact it requires from four to six inches of well distributed rain to really break a drought, and a meagre fall, unsupported by further rain, does more harm than good. It bleaches what little dry feed is supporting the sheep, and causes seed to sprout only to be withered by subsequent dry weather.

These droughts always emphasize the fact that a large portion of Australian pastoral country can only be held successfully in large areas. If anyone were to visit the western division of New South Wales, in a really good season, and if he were to ignore

years covering seasons of famine and plenty—and it does not by any means follow that an average rainfall of 14 inches will yield that quantity of rain every year. The present drought is touching up all that low rainfall country very severely—and the small men are feeling it most. In normal seasons it is considered unsafe to carry more than one sheep to ten or fourteen acres, but in a season like the present fifty acres will not provide enough feed for one sheep.

Stock are just barely hanging on and so far the mortality has not been great, but the period is rapidly approaching when if rain does not fall tremendous

health authorities failed to report it to the federal authorities until it had gained much ground and claimed a number of victims. The other states would not wait for the federal authorities to act—and they at once issued stringent regulations with a view of checking the spread of the disease. As far as New South Wales is concerned all passenger traffic into Victoria by rail is prohibited and passengers coming from Victoria by sea are subject to strict quarantine. Hundreds of thousands of people have been inoculated, and the wearing of masks, was, until recently, made compulsory in the city of Sydney and suburbs. Hotel bars,

picture shows and theatres, etc., have been closed and race meetings prohibited, and it looked as if passenger traffic from Sydney to country districts would be prohibited. The disease, however, has been held in check and many of the regulations are being tentatively suspended.

The epidemic has given the labor unions connected with shipping and transport a good bone of contention—and they are hanging up shipping in all directions. Coastal shipping is seriously affected—vessels are piled up and lying idle. Connections with New Zealand are most precarious. Behind all this is the ever increasing restlessness of labor—being aided and abetted by those members who have Bolshevistic tendencies.

In the midst of all this drought, epidemic and labor unrest transports are arriving with thousands of Australian soldiers. The difficulty of repatriating a large number of soldiers in a country like Australia would be great enough in normal circumstances—but the drought, influenza regulations and strikes form a combination which seriously aggravates the situation.

Figures are now available regarding the 1917-18 wool season. According to Dalgety's Annual Review the actual quantity of greasy and scoured wool acquired by the Commonwealth authorities for the Imperial government was as follows:

	Bales	Butts and bags	Lbs.
Greasy	1,672,483	208,623	533,713,279
Scoured	201,924	1,442	46,196,661
Totals	1,874,307	210,065	599,909,940

The total flat rate value of the wool submitted amounted to \$214,516,000.

After allocating wool to local manufacturers, the quantity purchased by the Imperial government amounted to:

	Lbs.
Greasy	533,713,279
Scoured	46,196,661
Total	599,909,940

It was the first time in the wool industry of Australia that the whole of the season's production was acquired by one buying authority. In the previous season only a proportion of the wool was acquired for the British government. Moreover, when the 1916-17

season closed there were privately owned wools in store that were bought prior to the acquisition, and held for shipment to neutral or Allied destinations. Permits to ship were not granted, and all stocks so held of the value of \$250 and over had to be rendered up for acquisition on the 31c basis. This action of the government resulted in the most complete clearance of wool ever known in the history of the trade. Even small, out of the way parcels stowed away in some of the stores came within the scope of the regulations, and passed into the pool. The approximate quantity in bales appraised compares with the total sold and appraised in the various states during the previous season as follows:

States	Season 1917-18 Bales	Season 1916-17 Bales
New South Wales	762,284	719,952
Victoria	493,108	458,979
Queensland	312,418	275,141
South Australia	183,399	136,513
Western Australia	117,624	51,350
Tasmania	34,356	32,989
Totals	1,903,189	1,674,924
	Increase: 228,265 bales.	

The actual equivalent of the total weight acquired was, say, 1,909,958 bales, but the foregoing quantities were estimated in the various states as the equivalent in bales compared to the previous statistical year.

The appraising of this great quantity of wool produced over such a wide area, and under such a variety of conditions was an extremely complicated task. During the first year of appraisal the clip of Australia was classified into 381 types of wool, but experience that year showed that more types were required. A new table of limits was prepared consisting of 848 types. No one in Australia will gainsay the fact that it was only the Imperial government purchasing the Australian wool clip that prevented wide spread loss and chaos here.

In going through the figures connected with the last wool year, it is interesting to note the proportion of crossbred wool to Merino as the principal selling centers as follows:

	Sydney	Melbourne	Adelaide	Brisbane	Tasmania
Crossbred	25%	53%	11%	3%	97%
Merino	75%	47%	89%	97%	45%

From these figures it will be seen

that Tasmania and Victoria are the strongholds of cross-breeding and this is explained by climatic conditions; for in the way of climate and pasture they are ideal for Longwood sheep of British breeds, and the crossbred flourishes. Queensland and South Australia are, however, more essential pastoral states, with the result that the pure Merino holds predominance.

A progress return of the stock in New South Wales, shows the approximate number of live stock in the state on December 31 last. On comparison with the returns published for 1917, there has been a decrease of 10,521 in horses, an increase of 66,779 in cattle, and a decrease of 77,457 in sheep. The latest figures: Horses 608,564, cattle 2,852,336, sheep 37,377,923.

The decrease in horses is attributable to very little breeding on account of low prices and small demand, also to the drought conditions experienced in many districts for the greater part of the year.

With regard to the increase in cattle, the high values prevailing induced most farmers in the dairy farming districts to rear nearly all their calves, while in the more favored districts, where there has been abundance of feed right up to the end of the year, owners stocked up heavier than usual. The increase in these districts has fortunately more than counterbalanced the decreases in other districts, which have experienced a bad time on account of the drought.

The decrease in sheep is attributable almost wholly to the drought, and in many districts lambings have been poor, and many lambs have been lost. Fortunately some districts have experienced favorable seasons. In these districts the high prices ruling for sheep and wool induced owners to stock up, both by purchases and breeding, the lambings in some districts being good.

### IDAHO WOOL SOLD

The Wood Livestock Co. of Spencer, Idaho, have sold their clip of 650,000 pounds of wool at 53½ cents. This is one of the largest clips in the West.

## FEATURES OF APRIL TRADE

Wide spreads between wooled and shorn sheep and lambs, especially the latter.

Large proportion of Colorado lambs marketed at Denver, Kansas City and St. Joseph.

Marked scarcity of mature muttons, including yearlings, wethers and ewes.

A high dressed lamb and mutton trade, packers getting good prices for both fresh-dressed and frozen stuff.

Few pregnant ewes marketed, the steady advance in wool infusing Eastern growers with confidence.

A high market at Buffalo and relatively high prices at Missouri River points, compared with Chicago.

Strenuous efforts by packers to hold Chicago prices down by shipping lambs from Western markets to that point for slaughter.

A free movement from Colorado feedlots, bulk of the winter crop being marketed by May 1.

Repression of shearing operations at feeding stations as packers bid for wool.

Advance in pelt values which accentuated the spread between wooled and shorn grades.

Advancing feed cost that materially reduced feeders profits.

Violent and apparently inexcusable fluctuations in lambs which were not followed by the dressed market.

A range of \$19.25@21.10 on top wooled lambs, cheaper grades showing a wider range and a spread of \$15.50@17.50 on top shorn lambs.

A run of fat sheep and goats from Texas that exerted a bearish influence.

Few spring lambs, Chicago making a new record at \$25, with the bulk at \$18@21 per hundredweight.

J. E. P.

## LAMBS CONTRACTED.

We have heard of two rather large outfits in Nevada that have contracted their lambs for fall delivery at \$8.00 a head. One of the largest outfits in Idaho has had an offer of \$8.00 for all its lambs September 15.

## FROM MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Mendocino County, California, is the third county bordering on the coast south of the state of Oregon. It has diversified industries; namely, farming, lumbering and stock raising. Cattle raising now predominates, the ravages of coyotes turning the scales in favor of cattle. In the acorn-bearing country many hogs are raised; on the ranges, as a rule, both cattle and sheep are wintered without other feed than the grass that grows. In the eastern part the ranges usually have a low and high area, the higher range being covered with snow during the winter

land in the county, and is full of dairies, cattle ranches and small sheep ranges. In the northern part, where my home is, and near me, there are some sheep flocks that are prosperous, being close to the Pacific, where snow never falls to lie on the ground and where the fogs keep the grass green until late summer. The ewes are lambled on the open range, this year with an average of 90 per cent. In some springs the rains catch us and run the per cent lower. Most of the sheep here are half Shropshire and half Merino but lately run more to Rambouillets. These clips, without any wethers in the flock, average about six and a half pounds of fine clean wool, for which



Wood Live Stock Hampshires on the Range

months. During this time the stock remain on lowlands where snow never falls, but in the late spring they are taken to the fine feed of the higher altitude. A range of Redwoods runs the full length of the county. This kind of timber only grows in a few of the coast counties and it feeds our many sawmills and makes the most enduring lumber in the world. This tract of timber covers about twenty miles from the coast east. From its center many streams flow east and west, and on these streams and along the coast the mills are constructed. Then along the immediate coast there is a narrow strip of farming and range land. It comprises the most fertile

buyers pay us about four cents a pound more than for valley wool. The coyotes do not like the coast climate and the few that do come in are easily run out with dogs. The Redwood forest also forms a barrier to them. We are forced to keep trained dogs to combat the bobcat, the bear and the panther; but there are just enough of them to make good sport for man and dogs without allowing them too much time to feast on our flocks. We received sixty-nine cents for our coast wool under the government's appraisal.

G. A. DEVILBISS, Calif.

Wanted, new subscribers.

### LONDON WOOL AUCTION.

Referring to the wool auction in London the beginning of April, Schwartz, Buchanan & Co. have the following to say:

"There was a huge attendance of home buyers and a sprinkling of representatives from France, Belgium and Italy, these countries being allowed a small proportion of wool out of the current sales which have been arranged principally for home civilian requirements.

"Competition was animated and prices on the whole as compared with those current in July, 1914, just before the outbreak of war, may be quoted as follows :

	% higher
Merino combing .....	135
Fine crossbred .....	125
Medium .....	115
Coarse .....	100"

### PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MEAT.

L. L. Heller

Over 90 per cent of the American meat dietary is composed of beef and pork, in almost equal proportion. The exact figures as computed for 1918 are: Beef, 66.7 pounds; pork, 71.4 pounds; veal, 6.9 pounds; mutton and lamb, 5 pounds; and goat, 0.14 pound; total, 150 pounds. Compared with 1917 the figures just given are, in round figures, 5 pounds more of beef per person, and 15 pounds more of pork, which makes the total for 1917 less by 20 pounds, or 130 pounds. Lard is additional to these totals, and its consumption per person is estimated to be 11.5 pounds in 1917 and 14.6 pounds in 1918.

It should be understood that the above quantities are figured from a "dressed," or butcher's meat basis, which includes the bones and butcher's waste. They include also such parts as are canned and cured, as bacon, hams, canned meats, etc. On the other hand, there are considerable quantities of edible meat which are not included in the dressed weights of the animals, such as the liver, pluck, etc. Allowing

the one to offset the other the figures used may be considered as approximating the actual meat consumption. It may also be stated that similar computations are customarily made from this, the dressed-weight, basis.

In the aggregate, more meat by far is eaten in the United States than in any other country in the world. However, certain countries in the southern hemisphere—Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina—are recorded as having a considerably larger consumption per head of the population. But those countries are sparsely populated and they raise great quantities of meat for export, consequently it is a comparatively cheap and plentiful food in the home market.

Of the older countries, where statistics of meat consumption have been kept for long periods, the following are the principal consumers of meat. The estimates of consumption are the latest published, but in each case they refer to a period before the war.

Country	Annual Per Capita (prewar) Pounds.
Canada .....	137
United Kingdom .....	120
Germany .....	112
France .....	79
Denmark .....	76
Switzerland .....	75
Belgium .....	70
Holland .....	70
Greece .....	68
Austria-Hungary .....	64
Norway .....	62
Sweden .....	62
Spain .....	49
Italy .....	46

A few of the countries for which meat-consumption data are available publish sufficient detail to show the quantity consumed of each kind of meat. These figures indicate a wide variation in the consumption of mutton and lamb in the principal meat-consuming countries. They also show that there is room in the United States for a great expansion in the consumption of this class of meat.

The mutton-consumption figures for the United States, Canada, United

Kingdom, and France, when reduced to percentages of total meat consumed, show the British proportion to be much the highest and that of the United States much the lowest. Thus, 21.8 per cent of the entire British meat ration is mutton; France comes next with 11.4 per cent; Canada has 6.6 per cent, and United States 3.3 per cent. In other words, of each 30 pounds of meat consumed in the United States only one pound is mutton or lamb.

### IN EASTERN OREGON

Enclosed find check for \$10 to pay my dues and those of Modesta Mayayo Co. for this year. I have neglected to pay my dues on account of my carelessness. I have been out of the business, I feel like helping you. We had a good deal of snow in the late winter, but I don't think the losses on the live stock have been above the average. Now the prospects are good for lambing, with plenty of moisture in the ground.

THOMAS DUFURRENA.

### HAPPENINGS IN LAKEVIEW, OREGON

To see a sheep owner walking the streets of Lakeview causes no undue excitement, but his antics may.

For instance, who would ever have expected to see Dan P. Maloy, speed demon, and known as such from Paisley to Timbuctoo, and previous owner of several high-priced autos, actually condescend to purchase for his own use one of those cars of the universal type? Of course he tried to camouflage it, but then—some things can't be did.

And again, who would ever have expected to catch Ben Daly, one of the largest sheep owners of the county, in the act of publicly consuming an ice cream soda? Of course Oregon is dry, then there are certain doings which cannot be overlooked.

Strange things certainly do happen in this enlightened twentieth century.

D. F. B.

## Boston Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent

Wool market conditions have turned strongly in favor of the wool growers during the past month, and present indications are that the new Territory clip will be marketed on the highest basis ever known, and that the volume of consignments will be very much less than was expected. The situation has changed almost over night, from comparative quiet to great activity. Almost it might be said that a runaway market is in progress in many sections in the West. Buyers are being slowly lifted to the level of the latest demand from the growers, and though it is like pulling teeth in many cases, the wools are moving. Perhaps the new wools are not selling at the extreme

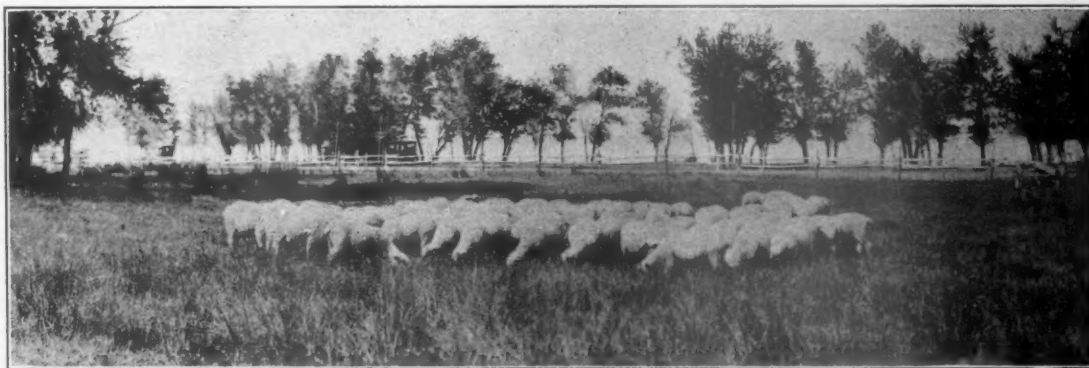
of the wool and the condition of the fleece.

Boston buyers have gone into the Western field with their pockets full of money, and all their old-time nerve in evidence. Some of the more conservative houses were disposed to go slowly for awhile, but eventually one after another they have been caught by the rising tide of speculation, and have entered into the competition unreservedly. For even the most confirmed plunger in the list admits that all this buying is a pure gamble. At first the leading houses were disposed to hang back and solicit the new wools on consignment rather than buy them outright under present uncertain condi-

that if they wanted to do business they must have wool.

Another dealer gave as a reason for the unexpected turn of the market, that the early wools are unusually light this year; the market is bare, as shown by the way that manufacturers are taking the wools offered at the government auctions, and consequently there is considerable keenness to be among the first to bring the best of the new wools to market. In his opinion, the later, and naturally the heavier wools, would show a different story, once the market hunger had lost its edge.

This is another case where "history repeats itself." How many times have



Hampshires of J. Nebeker & Son, Laketown, Utah

prices asked at all times, for some of these are manifestly unreasonable, but at materially higher values than were suggested at the opening of the season.

Contracting before shearing was quite commonly reported during the closing days of April, and dealers say that millions of pounds of wool were either placed under contract or bought outright during the last half of the month. Sixty cents a pound has been paid in a few cases, though this is an extreme price for very choice clips. Some growers are standing pat on this figure or no sale, while others are asking that price and getting as near to it as they can. Sales reported from this end of the line have ranged from 41½ to 60 cents, according to the character

tions. But they have now gone so far past that point that it seems like ancient history.

All that was needed was an active bellwether to lead the flock of buyers, and though no one in the trade today seems to be able to point to his neighbor and say to him that he was the one to start the ball a rolling, the fact remains that it was done, and somebody must have been the first to move. As one leading dealer said the other day: "We are all in it, each as crazy as the other." Another said that he had no heart in the movement; that he considered it crazy buying and not based on any sound principle, but that his horse, and he presumed his competitors, felt that they must be in the game, and

observers, whose connection with the wool trade extends through a term of years, observed this same phenomenon: First buyers are indifferent; they are not sure that they want the wool at any price; then they acknowledge that the wool looks well, and perhaps they might buy a few choice clips just to have something to play with; then some canny, but enterprising member of the trade tries to put one over on his competitors, one after another gets into the whirl, and soon buyers are tumbling over each other to get the wools at any price. It has often happened that the more conservative houses, who hung back at the start, have come in at the end and paid top prices, the season being then too far

advanced for them to "even up," as their neighbors had already done.

Something of the way the excitement that has recently struck the market is working is shown by the statement that a buyer had been able to buy wool at the government auctions for less money than he was paying in the field for exactly similar clips of the new wool. This was especially true of the Portland, Oregon, sale of April 28, when Eastern dealers bought over a million pounds of wool. As a rule, and for some purposes, old wool is not so good as new wool, but when the market gets excited, this fact cuts very little figure.

The fact is, the wool trade has been out of business so long that its members are eager to do business. They have plenty of free capital, their credit is of the best, and they are disposed to go the length, now that the big movement is underway. Therefore, it would appear that the growers are disposed to take advantage of the situation and to sell their wool for cash, while the selling is good. There is no long tail to the outright sale, such as attaches to consignments, and many growers prefer this way of disposing of their wool under normal conditions. For similar reasons, dealers prefer to buy as a rule, unless the going prices are so manifestly unreasonable as to render purchases absolutely out of the question.

Other early-shorn clips are now on the way to this market, and the owners hope that they will prove to be so good that they will also bring top prices. Undoubtedly the speculation has been stimulated by auction conditions and results here and abroad. Unexpected keenness for wool, and higher prices than were anticipated, were developed at the first London series, which opened April 2. Values continued high throughout the sale, opening at a range 10 to 15 per cent above the April British government issue prices for Merinos and fine crossbreds,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 per cent up for medium wools, and 5 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent up for coarse wools. These high levels were held substantially throughout the

whole sale, rates at the closing being in 15 per cent up on Merinos and fine crossbreds,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent up on medium crossbreds and 5 per cent up for low wools.

France and Belgium took wools in a limited way, but American buyers were not allowed to operate. Super Geelong greasy Merinos at the close sold at a record price of  $54\frac{1}{2}$  pence, many lots bringing 48 to 52 pence. Super scoured Sydney Merino lambs brought  $70\frac{1}{2}$  pence, many lots selling at 64 to 68 pence. Another series was scheduled for May 6 to 23 at London, with offerings of about 140,000 bales, compared with 80,000 bales at the April series. This strength in the London market has been reflected in this market, even though the actual result, as has been so often pointed out, could be only sentimental. Further results, and whether America will be allowed to participate in future sales, will be awaited with much interest.

Government wool auctions in this country have shown increasing strength, though this has been mainly shown in the demand for fine and half-blood wools. Anything grading half-blood and above has met with a ready sale, in a few cases, the prices realized being 15 to 30 cents clean above the government limits. At the sale of April 26, in Boston, half-blood staple Territory wools were the feature of the sale, very few fine staple wools being offered. Half-blood staple wools showed a clean-cost of \$1.64 to \$1.65 for top lots of Montana, one lot of choice Dakota going at  $\$1.67\frac{1}{2}$  and a lot of Wyoming half-blood staple, Australian packed, bringing \$1.65. The government limit for half-blood staple is supposed to be around \$1.31 to \$1.32.

At the same sale, three-eighths-blood staple showed a clean cost of  $\$1.17\frac{1}{2}$  to \$1.27. Offerings of fine wools were mainly of the clothing character, best fine and fine medium lots selling at \$1.37 to \$1.47 clean, with average and inferior lots at \$1.25 to \$1.36. Territory wools were offered April 26, to the extent of 10,200,000 pounds, less than one and one-half per

cent being withdrawn, a record for the government Territory sales. At the Territory wool sale of April 12, 10,000,000 pounds were offered, with withdrawals of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

It has been uniformly realized at all the government sales of both foreign and domestic wools, that what the trade wants are the fine and half-blood wools of good character. For these the bidding is keen and well sustained, while for the medium and low wools, buyers hug the government minimum as closely as possible, and on many lots have to be lifted across the line by the auctioneers. At the sale of Australian wool for account of the Navy Department, April 30, offerings of 4,567,000 pounds were all taken at substantial premiums over the government minimum, very high prices being paid for some lots. At the last army sale of Australian wool, April 24, results were nearly as good, only one lot being withdrawn out of 197 lots offered. Australian wools offered at that sale aggregated over 6,000,000 pounds.

Fine combing and clothing Capes have been going well at recent sales, but South Americans have not been doing so well as other grades. This has led to a suggestion that some of these wools should be disposed of to France and Belgium. Before the war these low South Americans were largely used on the continent, Germany being a heavy buyer and a large user. Latest information from Washington is to the effect that Albert W. Elliott, chief of the Wool, Tops and Yarns Branch of the Quartermaster Corps; now in London on official business, has been authorized to dispose of 35,000,000 pounds of these South American wools owned by the government, that manifestly are not wanted by American manufacturers. This is the kind of wool that was used in France, Belgium and Germany before the war, in the manufacture of horse blankets, overcoatings and jerkin linings.

The success of the recent government wool auctions has led to frequent inquiries as to the volume of wool, especially of Territory grades, that the government still owns. It is known,

in fact, officially announced, that the stocks of delaine fleeces are practically exhausted. The preponderance of clothing and medium wools in recent offerings of Territory wools, indicates the early exhaustion of stocks of staple Territories of all kinds. From the way that buyers have been taking these choice staple wools, it would be very easy to come to a wrong conclusion as to the real strength of the situation. The clothing trade demands fine, soft goods, and to make these profitably, certain wools are imperatively demanded. When these are exhausted, buyers will be able to pick and choose from among the less desirable wools, and the minimum prices being by this time pretty well understood, will be careful how they get far away from them.

In this matter of the extent of the government stocks, a recent announcement of the War Department will be of interest. Under date of April 28, it was stated that the total amount of wool received up to and including April 5 aggregated 649,327,706 pounds, valued at \$460,501,166. On the same date there was still on hand a total of 342,275,231 pounds, indicating that the government had been able to dispose of 307,052,475 pounds. As no statement was made as to the volume of wool sold at the various auctions, much of the possible value of the statement was lacking. Everything points, however, to a big reduction in the stocks of wool of the grades most wanted, and possibly this is the secret of the demand which has suddenly sprung up for the early-shorn Territory wools.

Just what effect the opening up of foreign markets to American importers will have on the market is not yet clear. There is a tremendous volume of wool belonging to American buyers waiting to be shipped in the River Plate ports, and a very much larger volume yet to be sold. Owing to the strike, now settled, shipments from thence, and all buy, were held up for weeks, but now trade conditions are getting back to normal slowly, and with the increased allotment of ship-

ping now in sight, heavy shipments from Buenos Aires and Montevideo may be expected in the near future. Already it is said that importers are able to undersell the government from recent arrivals, and the Buenos Aires market is still favorable to that purpose.

With France and England now buying, as reported in recent cablegrams, prices will undoubtedly go higher, and this tendency will be more pronounced when peace is declared and Germany is able to buy again. America in the past has usually taken the better wools in those markets, owing to the tariff limitations, while Germany and other continental countries have taken the in-

cent and up to 160 per cent. The high record is claimed by H. Stanley Coffin, who secured 960 lambs from a band of 600 ewes lambing in Wenas. The animals were high-grade Lincolns. The highest record in a large band is reported by Ellis Ragan, who marked up 130 per cent from 8,000 head lambing on the Columbia River. G. N. A.

### IOWA WOOL POOLED

The wool growers of Iowa recently held a meeting and decided to pool their their wool and sell it in one lot. It was agreed that about 1,250,000 would be concentrated in carload lots and shipped to the National Wool



Sheep Crossing River in an Oregon Forest

ferior wools. Just what will be the tendency after peace comes is uncertain. South African markets are all open for American buying, as all efforts to get the Boer farmers to agree upon a policy of pledging their wool to the Imperial British government, as has been done in Australia and New Zealand, have failed. Importations from thence, therefore, are also bound to increase.

### BIG LAMBING AVERAGE

Excellent percentages of increase from early lambing were reported this season by Yakima Valley, Washington, wool growers, who increased their bands in most cases more than 100 per

Warehouse and Storage Co. for them to grade and sell. It is likely that the wool growers of Illinois will also send their wool to the National Wool Warehouse.

### SHEEP FOR MONTANA

Shipments of sheep to Montana for the summer range and to be grazed in the national forests in the western part of the state give promise of being exceptionally large this year with an estimated influx of more than 80,000 head. The shipments, which are soon to start, will be distributed as follows: 7,970 in Lolo Forest; 30,000 in the Cabinet Reserve and 14,000 in the Bitter Root.

## WOOL CONDITIONS GOOD IN WYOMING

April in Wyoming presented a normal, seasonable brand of weather, at least in the central part of the state; northern and southern parts report a rather dry month. Temperatures were generally normal or above. April 6 and 7 saw the usual heavy snow, which caused a little loss in thin cattle and some in early lambs, but the moisture was generally needed. Since then there have been local showers followed by decently warm weather which has made grass start along in good shape. The last days of the month saw grass as far advanced as is usual at this time of the year. In fact, weather and feed conditions continue very favorable to both sheep and cattle. Losses this winter have been the smallest in years, due to lack of storm and cold. In some sections snow has been lacking for water and a dry summer last year made winter feed short, but generally sheep came through in good condition. Lambing is generally just about to begin and every sheepman is hoping that the good weather of 1919 will just continue through the month of May.

The wool clip is well-grown and there is no reason why it should not come off in good condition, strong and good staple. Shearing is starting along the Union Pacific and some up in the Shoshoni country, but most of it will be done after lambing, principally in June. Even so, wool buyers and commission men are already on the ground and trying to make contracts before the wool is shorn. It is reliably reported that one of the largest clips in central Wyoming was contracted to a Chicago house last week at the even half dollar, which goes to prove our contention all along that the 1919 clip of wool is wanted, and wanted badly, in spite of all the efforts and propaganda being exerted and spread to bear the price. Manufacturers and dealers have been using every means known for the last six months to scare the sheepman into believing that his product was not worth anything and

must sell at a substantial reduction from last year's prices, so that they could acquire the domestic clip at a low figure and then turn over at a large profit. But their urgent needs are actually betraying their real position, and the sheepman who keeps his wool until it is in the sack, which is the only real time to market his product, will be well-paid for his tenacity and faith in his business. There is no sane reason why wool should be lower this year than for the last two years. There is an urgent demand for clothes and goods, and the cost of the wool is not a large item of the total cost of the manufactured article, comparatively speaking. The bogy of foreign wool and British issue prices is a scare manufactured by the buyers, for they know they cannot get British wool; the British government is keeping that for her own manufacturers. The big change in demand this year is the switch from coarse to fine wools. Last year coarse wools, three-eighths and quarter-blood, were wanted for military clothes; this year fine and one-half-blood on the fine order are needed for civilian clothes.

To show how the demand and needs of the mills have developed and have been shown to the general public, buyers started out in southern Michigan to buy fleeces from the farmers at 45 cents, along the fore part of April, and now 60 cents is the prevailing price, with a top of 61. In this locality (southeastern Michigan) the wools are being picked up from the grower by the local buyers as fast as shorn. Another factor which demonstrates the underlying strength of the wool market is the price of pelts. Two weeks ago dry Western pelts were reported as selling at 50 cents in Chicago; if pelts are worth that price, wool ought to be worth something.

A recent visit at the Chicago stockyards showed that the run of Colorado fed stuff is pretty well over. There is some stuff at outlying feeding stations, but not very much. Prices have recently slumped on live stuff, but when we got on the dining car, we found lamb chops just a little higher than ever before, and from the way

they were served, somewhat scarcer and much smaller.

Weather conditions between the range country and the farming country, down through the cornbelt, show an over-amount of moisture, and spring crops late in planting. Few oats are sown and little corn ground plowed. Grass looks good, as does wheat, but farmers declare wheat condition is not nearly so good as three weeks ago. Farm flocks are disappearing in spite of good prices for both wool and mutton. The largest sheep county in the state will soon have turned to cows and dairying. Reports show, however, that sizable numbers of sheep are being shipped into the northern part of the lower peninsula and also the upper peninsula, to graze on the cut-over lands of those sections. What the results will be are problematical, depending on the men handling the sheep and the conditions of feed and climate in the particular location to which they go.

To date prospects for the sheepman were never more favorable. General business conditions are daily becoming more favorable and there is every indication that we are at the beginning of a period of unprecedented prosperity. People are getting out of their heads the idea of a big drop in prices, for the present high level of values in most products and commodities seems certain to remain for some years. Let the sheepman have faith in his business and his business will take care of him.

ROSCOE WOOD.

## GOOD TEXAS OUTLOOK

We have a fine lamb crop, the best for years, and also have the promise of the best wool clip we have had in a long time. No price has been placed on wool here yet. Sheep have been fat all winter, and we did not have to feed at all. Goats are also doing well with a bumper kid and mohair crop. If we can get good prices for our wool and mohair this spring we will come out on top once more. Our range is the best for many years at this season.

ED. FLEMING, Texas.

**SAVE BY EATING MUTTON.**

Dr. J. R. Mohler.

"The average housewife would be surprised to learn that in a year she buys for every person in the household only about five pounds of mutton or lamb, as compared with about 71 pounds of pork and 67 of beef. If we could induce all the people to use sheep meat one day a week in the average amount of other meats, that would mean more than 20 pounds of mutton and lamb annually per capita, or four times its present consumption. More than that, the head of the family, who pays the bills, would no doubt encourage purchasing mutton and lamb

breeding and management, and by planting the sheep industry where it will flourish best," he said, "we should be able to make it a more vital part of our national life than it is today. Sheep, which serve mankind, embody democracy. Possibly in these gentle creatures we may have a fulfillment of the promise that the meek shall inherit the earth. In any case let us give them every opportunity within our power to do so."

**SOME ARIZONA WOOL SELLS AT SIXTY-TWO AND A HALF CENTS**

I have just finished shearing and lambing at Cordes, Arizona. The

badly off on the "scab" question. In fact, I think the condition worse than at any time during the past ten years. We look for better work by the new Sanitary Commission appointed the first of January. They will have a hard time to do much worse at all events. Mountain ranges seem to promise feed by the time we reach them and all prospects point to a very good year for Arizona sheepmen.

H. J. GRAY, Arizona.

**FIRST SPRING LAMBS ARRIVE AT OMAHA.**

Omaha, Nebr.—The first shipment of spring lambs reached this market last



Knollin's Car of Champion Shrops at Denver

in larger cuts instead of merely a few chops at a time if he were made to realize the greater economy and the greater encouragement to production. In that connection, a shoulder of mutton or a leg of lamb, being smaller than the average beef joint, should appeal especially to small families.

"Sheep raising should be encouraged chiefly where the land and other conditions are suitable for it," said Dr. Mohler, "and the aim should be not so much for an increase in the number of flocks as increases in the number of sheep kept by men who are real shepherds or have the qualifications and desire to become shepherds.

"By the use of best methods of

sheepmen of southern Arizona have just finished a successful six months on the desert and in the foothills. What promised for a time to be a bad season, owing to cold weather, finally turned into a better than the average year. The percentage of lambs will exceed 90. The lambs are doing nicely and we ought to begin the Kansas City shipments the latter part of June. Arizona's wool clip is a little light in weight, I think, but will make up in quality and cleanness. Some crossbred wool already has sold on the Boston market for 62½ cents in the grease and some fine medium, for 60.

Owing to the laxity of our retiring Sanitary Commission, we are pretty

week. They averaged 46 pounds and sold for \$22 per cwt. The price paid for the small lot was \$2.50 per cwt. higher than the sale of fed Western lambs and the premium paid is attributed to the demand for this fancy table meat for the Easter trade. It is unusually early for the average flockmaster to have spring lambs ready for market because he is not prepared with sufficiently warm stables to ward off the very chilly temperature that prevails during the early spring months when these lambs are born. The real marketward movement of spring lambs to the Omaha market is expected to start around July 15, according to local commission men.

## FAVORS GOVERNMENT WOOL PLAN

I have noticed several complaints against the government's wool deal. I am a very earnest admirer of their work, both from a high-value standpoint and an educational lesson. It put the grower in possession of information he had never had before—and never would have had from a wool merchant. The shrinkage and commercial value of each individual clip given by the most competent wool experts obtainable is beyond question a very important lesson to the grower. So long as the shrinkage and grade is to be arrived at by the buyer, just so long will there be complaints by the grower and injustice dealt him.

For instance, I sell my wool clip at a stated clean price of \$1.40 a pound. The buyer estimates the shrinkage at 66 per cent. I insist that 65 per cent is sufficient; he prevails (as is the rule and order under our poorly organized conditions). I weigh him one pound of clean wool instead of a pound of Montana dirt, worth \$20 an acre (this is somewhat of a joke). But how can the fact be surmounted that for each 1 per cent the buyers shrink the wool more than the shrinkage is actually, they are taking one pound of clean wool from you and settling for it on a dirt basis (\$20 per acre).

Wool is the only farm product that has not been commercialized up to 1918, when the government did for one clip, and set an example that should be adopted by the wool growers of this country.

BERT ARMSTRONG, Montana.

## FROM NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

The shearing season for 1919 in northern California is about closed. Generally shearing is all over by the 25th of April and not later than the first of May, but this year several bands were yet unshorn on May 1, owing to the scarcity of shearers. The prevailing price for shearing is 12½ cents per head and board.

Some flocks have already started to

the summer range, but many will be ten days or more late in starting this year, owing to the fact that they were delayed in shearing and also due to the fact that we have some scab all over the northern part of the state, and a great many are forced to dip twice before leaving for the mountains. The late shearing and the necessity of two dippings in many cases, coupled with the fact that we have had an extremely dry spring, makes the situation here at present anything but good. We have had no rain here since early in March, and then only one good shower.

F. A. E.

## MONTANA WOOL SALES

Harry Snyder of Billings, Montana, confirms the report of the sale of the clip of the Snyder Sheep Company to the Union Wool Company of Boston at 60 cents. This is the highest price reported in Montana this season. The Snyder clip amounts to about 40,000 fleeces.

Hallowell, Jones & Donald of Boston have secured the clips of a number of Beaverhead County, Montana, wool growers at 55 cents. The same company has taken over the Glenny clip at Harlowton at a similar figure. The contract calls for 20,000 fleeces.

L. W.

## FINENESS OF WOOL.

Sometime ago we received eight samples of wool all taken from the same flock of sheep raised in the same band. We submitted these samples to two expert Boston wool men and obtained their careful opinion on the fineness of each sample. In order to be accurate the fineness is given in counts; the higher the count, the finer the wool. The wool from the Romney-Rambouillet cross graded as 46s, or a little finer than straight quarter-blood, but not so fine as fine quarter-blood. Cotswold-Rambouillet cross gave exactly the same kind of wool. The Leicester-Rambouillet cross gave 44s, or a trifle coarser wool than the others. One Lincoln-Rambouillet cross produced

46s, or the same as the above, and one produced 50s, or a low three-eighths-blood. Of the three samples of Corriedale, one was 44s; one 46s, and one 56s. Of these Corriedale wools one would grade as low quarter-blood, one as average quarter-blood and one as high three-eighths-blood. While these samples were all taken from sheep that were half-blood Merino and the other half coarse-wooled, not a single one of the eight samples graded as high as one-half-blood and only two of them graded above quarter-blood.

The first story in the April Wool Grower dealt with the subject of wool grades. It is rather necessary that growers should know more about the fineness of their wool for this has a large part to do with the price.

## LAMBING IN OREGON.

Lambing is now in full swing on the Lake and Harney Counties' desert and on the Lava Beds of Klamath and Modoc Counties (all public domain in southeastern Oregon and northern California), and the weather to date has been ideal.

Many years it is not possible to lamb sheep over these areas because of the scarcity of water, but this spring is an exceptionally good one for the purpose since there is not only plenty of water for sheep and camp use, but also good feed for the stock. Consequently more sheep are being lambed at present on the desert than for several years past.

An 80 per cent lambing on the open range is considered good. If favorable weather continues the indications are that a greater percentage of lambs than usual will be saved.

D. F. B.

## DECLINE IN IMPORTS.

Great Britain is the largest importer of frozen mutton and lamb of any country in the world. Her supplies come mostly from New Zealand, Australia and South America. To show the decline in imports of lamb and mutton into Great Britain during the war the following is interesting:

Imports 1918—4,481,856 carcasses.  
Imports 1913—12,936,000 carcasses.

## APRIL WEATHER ON WESTERN RANGES

By J. Cecil Alter, Meteorologist

The month marked the passing of winter conditions in all the belated lower range regions, which has been particularly welcome in parts of north-western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Colorado and Wyoming, where many animals have been kept thin by rather severe winter weather, scarcity and high price of hay. Losses, and some suffering particularly among young stuff has been reported here and there, especially in the first part of April.

However, the middle of the month brought a change to much warmer conditions everywhere and range grass generally has made a fine showing, excepting only in central and northern Wyoming, parts of Utah and Nevada, and most of Montana where it has been too dry for the native feed. In these regions, particularly in Montana, the condition of live stock is making little change for the better. Stock generally are kept off the spring and summer slope ranges by snow, excepting only on southerly slopes.

A wide movement of sheep and cattle has continued toward the summer ranges, the sheep passing through the shearing corrals in large numbers, and in good condition generally, leaving an excellent clip of wool. Lambing in the interior states has continued more generally, and livestock generally excepting only the drier regions, are on the mend.

**Utah**—Fine month on sheep, the movement of which continued through the shearing corrals toward lambing grounds and summer ranges. Lambing beginning under favorable circumstances. No severe storms, or losses reported. Rains have been ample for more northerly ranges, but rain badly needed for grass in central and southern sections.

**Nevada**—Many bands of sheep still on winter range, in good condition. Lambing and shearing progressing favorably except for shortage of labor. Ranges averaged good but were drying out at close of month in places.

Improving however, in northern part.

**Idaho**—Weather very favorable for lambing and shearing; fine range growth being made toward close of month though it was too cool for grass earlier in month. All stock in good condition, many already being on summer range. Low range good and improving, but upper slopes mostly under snow yet.

**Montana**—Abnormally dry month, retarded growth of range feed everywhere, and stock consequently not picking up much yet. Temperature conditions were very favorable. Rain is much needed everywhere.

**Wyoming**—Rather heavy snows locally early weeks, but no great losses reported. Ranges in central and northern parts need rain badly, but grass coming on nicely in southern parts where lambing has begun with small losses. Some calf losses in southeast. Shearing progressing nicely in central part.

**Colorado**—Up to 15th weather bad, stock feed short, hay prices prohibitive locally, and many losses reported. Thereafter weather much better, with grass coming on and general improvement noted. Lower ranges around Grand Valley very dry but stock in good condition because they were fed. Shearing nearly ended and lambing in progress, with favorable weather at end of month.

**Western Texas**—April brought prompt improvement to stock after a bad winter. No freezing weather in the last week and grass and stock showing general improvement.

**New Mexico**—First half of month unfavorable, and additional losses occurred as stock were thin. Ranges were improved by warmer weather and rain in latter part of month. Around Roswell conditions fair to good and improving. There was a great excess of precipitation, though the extreme drought of the past two years has killed much of the grass.

**Arizona**—Losses in April are below normal, as weather was better than usual, though feeding continued the first part in north central districts. Warmer weather and showers of lat-

ter half were very beneficial. The hard winter conditions in southern Navajo County are greatly improved. In the southeast the cows are poor and calf crop unsatisfactory. Young stock has suffered some from cold nights locally.

**California**—Ranges and live stock are generally in good condition. Lambing has been practically completed with good increases and shearing is progressing except in the north. A large quantity of excellent wool is being secured. Dry weather caused rapid maturing and drying of range grass especially on lowlands but showers toward the end of the month freshened grass in the northern portion.

**Oregon**—Shearing and lambing results reported good, with pastures starting out nicely and livestock gaining properly.

## WYOMING WOOL PRICES

So far as I know only one clip of western Wyoming wool has sold. This clip was below the average in quality and brought 50 cents. For the better clips in this section 52 to 53 cents is offered but growers are holding at 55 to 57 cents.

We have plenty of shearers and the work is being done at 15 cents and the shearer pays his own board.

J. D. NOBLITT.

## MONTANA FINE CLIP

We are advised that Williams & Pauley of Deer Lodge, Montana, recently sold their clip of wool at 56 cents. This is a straight clip of fine wool and ranks among the good Montana clips.

## OREGON WOOL

Most of the Oregon wool will be held for the wool auctions but some has sold privately. It is reported that Cummings & Pierce have bought a large clip in Malheur County at 50 cents. We have an auction at Pilot Rock, Oregon on May 15.

J. N. BURGESS.

## REPORTED SALES OF YAKIMA VALLEY WOOL

Sold by	Purchaser	Amount	Price
Ernest Berg, Charles Webb Co.		40,000	35c
William Wilson, Pendleton Mills		20,000	35
Stice Sheep Co., Charles Green		12,000	35
Elmer Roberts, Harry Armitage		20,000	33@40c
William McGuffie, Harry Armitage		20,000	"
Jim Morrow, Harry Armitage		20,000	"
Duncan Dunn, Harry Armitage		12,000	"
Dan Goodman, Harry Armitage		14,000	"
Charles Porter Est., Harry Armitage		12,000	"
Arthur Hussey, Seattle Buyer		24,000	35
Frank Alvarez, Norton & Co.		16,000	37½
Furman Entalain, Norton & Co.		16,000	38
<b>Sold on Chicago Market</b>			
Prior & Sons		*22,400	40@46
Dan McKie		5,250	50
Charles Purdin		*10,000	47
		<b>263,650</b>	

\*Estimated.

Estimates of the amount of wool shipped out of Yakima so far this season vary from 700,000 to 1,000,000 pounds. It is generally agreed that the sales have not exceeded 200,000 pounds, and from 500,000 to 800,000 pounds is estimated to have been shipped on consignment. Recent sales at from 33 to 40 cents per pound to Harry Armitage, a Yakima dealer who will hold the wool for speculation, include the clips of Elmer Roberts, William McGuffie, Jim Morrow, Duncan Dun, Dan Goodman and Charles Porter estate, totaling about 100,000 pounds. Frank Alvarez and Furman Entalain sold their crops of about 16,000 pounds each, from 2,200 head, for 37½ and 38 cents, respectively, to Norton & Co. of Seattle. Arthur Hussey of Mabton also sold in Seattle, getting 35 cents for 24,000 pounds.

Yakima wool has sold on the Chicago market for 40 to 50 cents. Prior & Sons, Dan McKie, Charles Purdin and George Hopkins shipped twenty-five carloads of live mutton with the wool on and sheared at the Trevor, Wis., feeding grounds. The Prior wool brought 40 and 46 cents per pound, while Purdin sold for 47 and McKie re-

ceived 50, the highest price reported for the Yakima product this season.

G. N. A.

## THE WOOL SITUATION IN CALIFORNIA

Several bags of wool, possibly a thousand, have gone to Boston on consignment, but most of the wool has already been sold here. Early in the game some wool was bought as low as 42 cents; then as time elapsed and sales continued, prices advanced to 48 and 50 cents. A few clips have sold at 51 and 52, and I understand a few have reached 54 cents.

There has been but little trading in stock sheep as yet this spring. Several thousand lambs were contracted here early at \$8.50 per head, which lambs have already been shipped to the Eastern markets, netting a good profit to the dealers. Several thousand have recently been contracted, for August delivery, at \$9 and some at \$9.50 per head, delivered at the railroad. A few have refused \$9.50 per head.

Our friends in southern California, down in Imperial Valley, write me that they were only offered \$8 or \$8.50 for their lambs this spring, but by shipping them East they netted them better than 17 cents, or about \$11 per head.

F. A. E.

## WILL USE GOATS FOR ECONOMY

John Cameron of Las Animas, Colorado, purchased a carload of fat goats, Angoras, on the Kansas City market April 28, and shipped them to his Colorado ranch. Mr. Cameron made this move to practice economy. According to his own statement, he is going to feed his sheep herders goat meat instead of good mutton. Goats are much cheaper than sheep, and as Mr. Cameron employs Mexican herders, he figures he can reduce the cost of their "chuck" materially. The idea is good and if the Mexican herders stand for it, it will be a stroke of economy. A carload of goats can be made to save a carload of lambs.

C. M. P.

## NEW POWER PLANT

Recently we have seen a small attachment for an automobile by which an excellent power plant is developed. The attachment is a bar with rollers on it and the hind wheels of this bar are set on this roller. We have seen the thing work and it seems to be as satisfactory as any gasoline engine. We are advised that with a Ford car about 8-horse power can be transmitted with the car set to run fifteen miles per hour. The larger the car the more the power. It would seem satisfactory for running shearing machines, pumping water or filling silos. The attachment costs \$50 at the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Co. stores.

## THAT MUTTON CIRCULAR

As announced previously we had printed a four-page leaflet giving the principal facts urging the consumption of lamb, which we were mailing on application to any who would distribute them. Up to March 19 we have sent out just 30,000 copies of this circular and calls for it are still being received. We are now arranging to have a copy of this circular distributed in the letter boxes of every apartment house in one of the large Eastern cities.

## NEW MONTANA SHEEP COMPANY

The Gilbert Livestock Company, one of the largest sheep concerns of Beaverhead County, Montana, has taken over the Brook Nook ranch of 15,000 acres, which was established about a quarter of a century ago by C. X. Larabee, the famous horseman. The auto put the horse business on a questionable basis and Larabee turned his attention to cattle, breeding purebred Shorthorns. He will dispose of the 700 head. The new owners of the property will devote it exclusively to purebred sheep. The consideration was not made public, but the deal is the largest of recent years in that section.

L. W.

FOR OVER  
FIFTY YEARS



S. T. KIDDOO, President  
G. F. EMERY, Vice-President  
J. L. DRISCOLL, Asst. to President  
D. R. KENDALL, Cashier  
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L. L. HOBBS, Asst. Cashier  
H. E. HERRICK, Asst. Cashier

C. T. COYNE, Idaho Representative  
Boise, Idaho.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS  
**\$2,000,000**  
RESOURCES OVER  
**\$25,000,000**

## The Live Stock Exchange National Bank

OF CHICAGO

**Live Stock Financing--General Banking**

**Special Facilities For Serving  
Stockmen of the Northwest**

Write Us Your Requirements Mentioning the Name of  
Your Home Banker.

## Mountain Dell Rambouillets



We have the largest flock of Registered Rambouillets in America. At the Salt Lake Ram Sale in 1916 we bought the two highest priced Rams sold. At the 1917 sale we sold the highest priced Rambouillet ever sold at auction in this country.

At the 1918 sale we distanced all our competitors by selling a ram for \$6200, the world's highest price for a fine wool ram at auction. Our 5 top rams averaged \$2150 each, and our entire consignment averaged higher than any of our competitors. This speaks well for our flock.

We are breeding big, heavy woolled Rambouillets, and offer for 1919, 800 yearling range rams and 300 yearling stud rams.

**We also offer Registered Shorthorn  
Cattle and Berkshire Swine**

For Information or Photos, address

**John H. Seely & Sons**  
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

# ANNOUNCEMENT

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**N**EW ownership and New Management of the Packard interests in Salt Lake City became effective Thursday, May first.

Through this change Salt Lake City is one more city in the United States to become a direct unit of the national Packard organization.

The purpose of this new organization is to build here a **permanent service institution** which shall stand on the same high level as Packard cars and Packard trucks themselves.

By this institution you are assured of two fundamental things. First—A corps of transportation experts, trained in every field of freight and passenger transportation. The co-operation of these men is immediately available.

Second—A national standardized system of repairs, replacements and refinishing of both cars and trucks. This unique Packard system has made an enviable record in every other principal city in the country. Our service station is open today and doing business on this new basis.

---

IT IS OUR HOPE THAT THIS NEW ORGANIZATION WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY OF GIVING TO EVERY PACKARD TOWNER, AND TO THE INTERESTED PUBLIC, THE BENEFITS OF THIS NEW AND BETTER TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

## The Sims Company

175-179 Social Hall Avenue  
Salt Lake City, Utah

516-518 Main Street  
Boise, Idaho

Park Avenue and B St.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho

## CONSISTENT SERVICE COUNTS

To our many High Record Sales of former years, it is again our privilege to hold the High Record Sale for the year just past, to-wit: \$20.25 for Western Range Lambs—the highest sale ever made on any market.

The above record is one of which we are justly proud, but far greater is our pride in the High Average of our Daily Sales, for it is the CONSISTENCY of SERVICE that COUNTS most to the trade.

The knowledge that the Service and Salesmanship of Last Week, Last Month and Last Year, is yours Today, Tomorrow, Next Week and Next Year is a source of satisfaction not to be measured in words.

This is the Service we Offer. A Service recognized in the past as Able, Honest and Efficient and to maintain which standard will our every effort be bent in the future.

To such Service may we not hope for the continued liberal patronage of the past;—a patronage for which we express our most sincere thanks.

YOURS TO SERVE,

### W. R. Smith & Son

*"We Handle Nothing But Sheep"*

UNION STOCK YARDS

Omaha AND Chicago

## Everything In Salt

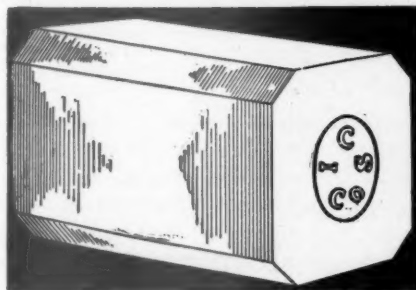


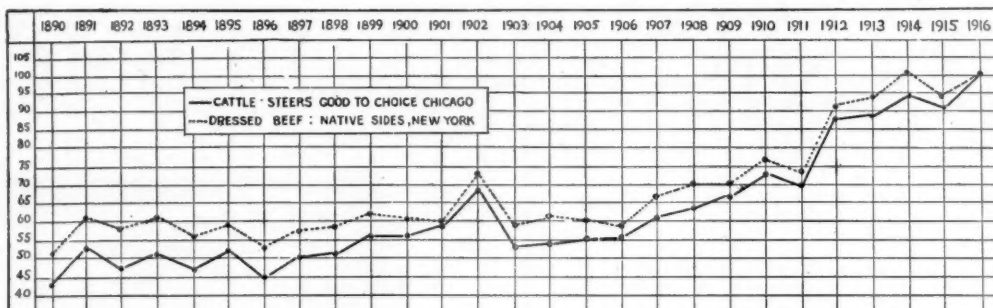
Table Salt, Dairy Salt, Hide Salt, No. 1 Salt, Pickle Salt, Mined Rock Salt, No. 2 Sheep Salt and especially the famous sulphurized rock salt of which we were the originators.

*We never lose a customer because we give quality and accord honorable treatment. We are in business to stay.*

### Inland Crystal Salt Company

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

# Why Beefsteak Is High



This chart was copied from Bulletin No. 226, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is the latest that has been issued. 100=1916 price.

Remember when beefsteak was 20c a pound?

Now it's 40 and 50 cents a pound.

Why?

This chart shows that the price packers have had to pay for cattle has gone up with the price received for beef.

In fact, it shows that the "spread" between cattle and beef prices has been gradually reduced during the past 30 years—owing to competition among packers, their increased efficiency, bigger volume, and elimination of waste.

The packer's profit of only a fraction of a cent per pound of meat has helped to narrow this "spread."

Increased farm-production costs have made higher cattle prices necessary.

**Swift & Company, U. S. A.**



# NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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## NATURAL AGITATORS

Never before has the world been so greatly disturbed by the appeal of hereditary agitators. In fact these people who have inherited a disposition to protest are almost in control of continental Europe. Of course, the Peace Conference with its long-drawn-out discussions about democracy and self-determination of peoples is largely responsible for this protest against law and order. Had peace been consummated within sixty days after the signing of the armistice, as could easily have been done, Austria and the Balkan states as well as Poland and Germany would have been saved from anarchy, at least for the time being. But the opportunity has been lost and the professional hereditary agitator now rules a large portion of the world and may within a few years rule all of it.

We say hereditary agitators advisedly, for we believe most of the world's agitators in addition to being unwilling to work, inherited some abnormality, which makes them dissatisfied with existing conditions. It is useless to say that these men are oppressed or have any grievance, for such is not the case, unless it is some minor complaint that is really not important. If you gave these agitators socialism, for which they are now asking, they would still complain and want something different. They cannot be satisfied, because they have inherited or acquired a disposition which makes it impossible to

live with their fellowmen under any conditions. Their state of mind consists of an opposition to existing order and an ambition to try something new. Not only is this their attitude toward government, but in everyday life they have visionary ways of doing things and unusual methods of living. No fewer than 80 per cent of all socialists, anarchists and I. W. W.'s are unmarried men—a large per cent of them lives alone, do their own cooking and house work. While none of these conditions necessarily stamps a man as visionary, yet when a very large per cent of a political movement is composed of men of abnormal habits, it may be taken as an indication that their line of thought is abnormal. Carl Marx, the founder of socialism, was himself not a normal human. He is one who happened to be married, and he would not work and support his family. The unfortunate condition of his family was due entirely to the fact that he was unwilling to work at that trade for which he was fitted. He wanted to write and publish books and brood over the troubles of the world, even though his family starved while he was doing it.

If these political neurasthenics confined their attention to their own kind, they need not be feared; but their constant preaching of unrest, their continual magnification of little things, their constant effort to make the satisfied dissatisfied, finally disturbs the life of the entire community. Take the man working reasonable hours at good wages—nag at him constantly about the existing order of things, assure him that he is working too long, that he might just as well be running the business as the boss, and sooner or later that man becomes dissatisfied. This is proven by our own political meanderings.

A few years ago a great uproar was raised against our retention of the Philippine Islands. The cry of imperialism was heard throughout the land. A great political party demanded independence for the Philippines. Finally the outcry died away and was forgotten. Then came the issue: "Direct Election of United States Sen-

ators." Our country was convulsed from one end to the other. We were assured that direct election was the panacea for all our troubles. State after state demanded direct election, and at last our constitution was amended in its favor. The first man to be elected to the Senate under this new system was Senator Bacon of Georgia, one of the old standpat wheel horses who felt that the people were not fit to elect their senators. We have had direct election now for many years and during all that time not more than five men have been elected to the Senate who would not have been elected under the old system. After all the fuss this new method of election left us just where we were before. The great cure for all ills failed to cure. Then came the cry for the initiative and referendum that was to enable everyone to live without work. Many states adopted it—bill after bill was initiated by the people with no benefit to the proletariat. Then the people tired of it, and today there is not a state with the initiative and referendum that would not be glad to repeal it, only it would injure its pride. Now the great issue is woman's suffrage. If one listens to one of these woman agitators, he must believe that men are a race of brutes who beat their wives, starve their children and are generally obsessed with the devil. Woman's suffrage will come and in five years not 20 per cent of the women of the country will take sufficient interest in it to vote. So it has been. As a people we have been led first one way and then another by issues originating always with a few misguided souls, then spreading to the plain people, and finally adopted—always leaving us just as we were before. To one who impartially views the course of events in this country, and who has gone through many of these reform crusades, the thought comes that our fathers legislated more wisely than they knew; that the constitution they bequeathed to us a century and a half ago cannot be altered much and the country survive.

No short cut has yet been discovered

to wealth or contentment. The man who is willing to work honestly and fairly and save a portion of his income has all the chances that laws can give him to become prosperous and live well. Socialism, anarchy, or Bolshevism would only take away the chances he already possesses. Law and order and protection of property are the only principles of government that separate us from the uncivilized.

### OUR BEST CLIP

All word that we have received, and such wools as we have seen, indicate that our 1919 clip of wool is the best grown in the West in a quarter of a century. This is a broad statement, but we think it will be borne out by the testimony of many wool buyers.

Our wools are of very light shrinkage, in some cases from five to seven per cent below average. In addition to their cleanness and good color, they are sound and well grown. We have seen many Utah wools that average close to an inch longer than last year and that's a big difference on a three-eighths-blood or finer wool.

As a rule an open winter, such as we had, is followed by a clip of heavy shrink, and consequently of low value; but last winter it seems that the little snow we had was just sufficient to hold the dust. Then we have never had a winter of such little wind, and this, of course, means clean wool. The good growth of staple is generally due to abundant forage, but we are at a loss to account for this, as the amount of feed on the range the past winter has not been above average, if as good as usual. Probably sheep need an even, equable climate, such as the past winter afforded, to produce good wool.

A wool dealer recently said to us, "Some of these Utah wools look like Australians this year." We heard of a Utah clip that sold the other day on a basis of about \$1.35 clean and brought as much money in the grease as it did last year when it sold for \$1.58 clean.

Whatever may be the cause of the good clip this year, we are very thankful for it.

### CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE

The Railroad Administration has not been paying many claims for shrinkage in live stock that misses markets through poor train service. A meeting was called in Chicago, May 6, at which all national live stock organizations were represented including the National Wool Growers Association. At this meeting this matter was discussed for three days. The railroads submitted veterinary opinion to contend that there was no shrinkage in the net weight of live stock for the first five days of shipment, taking the position that the loss in weight was merely a loss of manure and water which had no value. The shippers present submitted a great volume of opinion to prove that the shrink is a tissue shrink and a clear loss to the stockman, and on delayed shipments the carriers could not escape liability. After a long discussion the shippers appointed a committee to continue in conference with a similar committee from the railroads, and we hope a basis of settlement for loss and damage claims may yet be agreed on.

### PAY TOO SMALL

After eighteen years as a member of the United States Forest Service, Homer E. Fenn has resigned to engage in private business. He has taken this step, not through any dissatisfaction with his work but simply because he could no longer afford to stay in the employ of the government at the salary the government pays its employees. Mr. Fenn has had charge of the grazing in the National Forests of the Intermountain district since 1908, and the present state of harmonious cooperation between stock growers and forest officers in the Intermountain country is largely a tribute to his ability. A native son of Idaho, a state in whose development his father and his grandfather played important parts, he brought to his work a fund of practical experience, a sound knowledge of conditions influencing the live stock industry, and a happy faculty of sym-

pathy and understanding which did much to substitute harmony and order for friction and confusion. His decision to enter private life will be a source of regret to the stockmen who use the National Forests.

Fenn's resignation emphasizes a condition in which all stock growers are concerned. Their interests demand that the men in charge of the National Forests should have wide experience, sound judgment and real ability. No other type of men can render the kind of service the stock growers should receive. The Forest Service recognizes the situation and is making a strong effort to secure and hold the kind of men qualified to represent it in the field, but is handicapped by the limitations in the salaries which it can pay. It is clearly to the interest of stockmen to support a movement to secure recognition of the responsibilities of the work and the need for the establishment of rates of compensation adequate to secure and hold men of the proper type, qualified to handle their interests within the Forests satisfactorily and efficiently.

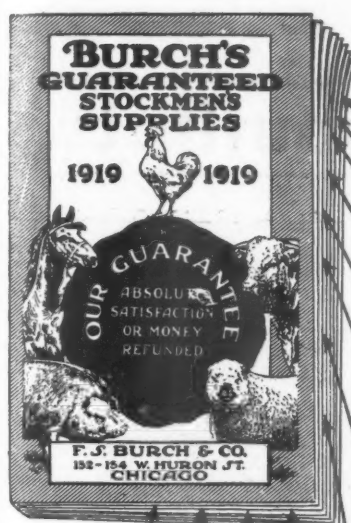
### MIGRATING TO THE NORTH COUNTRY

A movement of Western yearlings and wethers into the cut-over sections of northern Michigan and Wisconsin, of considerable volume, is scheduled for the present season, although much of the stuff summered there last year did not get fat. A number of Westerners have been cruising in both states recently with the object of securing options on grass.

J. E. P.

### NATIVE LAMB CROP LARGE

All information coming from the farming states indicates that the 1919 native lamb crop is the largest in half a decade. Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan have lambs in abundance and most of them will go to market coarse, bucky and half-fat. Missouri reports a larger crop than that state has produced since the industry was hurt by low prices ten years back.



# OUR 1919 CATALOG IS NOW READY

A large assortment of supplies for  
Sheepmen of the same reliable quality and  
guaranteed to give satisfaction



**WRITE FOR THIS CATALOG**  
includes Dip, Dipping Tanks and Ear Marks  
of all description

## F. S. BURCH & CO

129 W. HURON ST.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

# B. HARRIS WOOL CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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**Largest  
Handlers of  
Western  
Wools**

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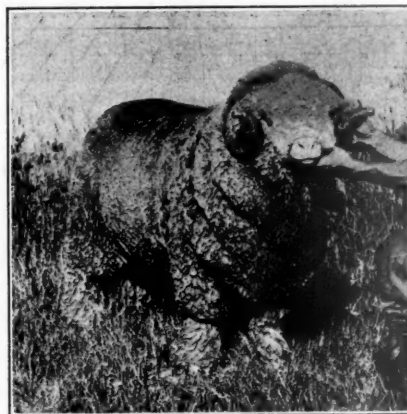
**SALT LAKE OFFICE**  
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## Rambouillets



One of the oldest established flocks in America, which has supplied stud sheep for nearly all the leading flocks in this country and many in foreign lands.

We breed and sell sheep which produce improvement in the flocks where used, whether in the stud or on the range.

## RAMS and EWES

Our 1919 offerings maintain our usual high standard of quality, and we can supply individuals and car lots at prices consistent with their individual merit.

---

**Note Our**  
**SALT LAKE CONSIGNMENT**

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# A. A. WOOD & SONS

Saline, Mich.

## Hampshires

### A BAD DECISION

Interstate Commerce Commission,  
Washington, D. C.  
Gentlemen:

Under the decision of your commission, 52 I. C. C. 209, the responsibility for loading and unloading live stock at the Chicago market is made the duty of the shipper. Your decision not only places the cost of this operation upon the shipper, but also the duty of actually unloading the stock.

This decision, we believe, is entirely unjustified and is of such an unusual nature that it would impose great hardship on the live stock shippers of the country. Therefore, we most respectfully urge your commission to reopen this case for rehearing at an early date.

NAT'L WOOL GROWERS ASSN.

### FEED YOUR LAMBS

The president of the National Wool Growers Association has said that no more issues of the Wool Grower should be published unless they carried an editorial pleading with Western sheepmen to finish their old ewes and feeder lambs at home. Last year Mr. Hagenbarth's outfit fed their old ewes and their thin lambs in eastern Idaho and made a big profit from the operation in each case. Mr. Hagenbarth feels that in addition to the profit, he had the satisfaction of placing on the market a product that will stimulate a broader demand for mutton and lamb.

If we could only keep our old, thin Western ewes off the market we would be taking a long step toward increased consumption of lamb. These old, thin ewes are unpalatable and unsavory, but when they go to market they finally pass over the retailer's counter as lamb, as they are about the same weight. The consumer who gets up against a lamb chop from an old ewe has generally eaten his last piece of lamb. If the same old ewe had been well-fattened she would be too heavy to masquerade as lamb; but her meat would be delicious and would find a ready market as mutton.

The other side of the question is this: Range breeders sell these old ewes at paltry prices and they become almost a total loss, when by feeding them they can be marketed at good prices, and four years out of five good money will be made feeding them.

The loss on these old ewes keeps most sheepmen in debt and prevents the possibility of a profit. At least six per cent of all breeding ewes die each year. The depreciation on the remainder amounts to ten per cent more. Here we have an annual loss of 16 per cent to charge up to your business before any profit is made. What other business could stand such a loss? The only way to overcome this loss is to feed the old ewe so as to market her at more money.

### A CORN SILO

We have been asked if corn could not be made into ensilage in a pit the same as is done with beet tops.

We have not heard of ensiling corn in a pit silo but see no reason why it could not be done just the same as with beet tops, and probably at less expense. In making silage the purpose is to exclude air from the chopped corn; this could be done as well under the ground as above it, with the advantage that the ensilage would not freeze. We would refer this question to the agricultural colleges.

### RANCH LAND PRICES

For several years past there has been a steady advance in the price of irrigated lands in Idaho. With prospect of lower prices for farm products many thought that the value of land would tend to become lower, but several recent sales have been made at even higher prices.

Well-located ranches with good improvements are now selling at from \$200 to \$300 per acre, and in a few cases even higher prices have been received. These ranches are being purchased for the production of alfalfa and sugar beets, and for general farming. Dairying is also receiving increased attention.

E. R. M.

### RABIES IN WASHINGTON

Rabies has again made its appearance among coyotes in Yakima County, Washington. A shepherd at Satus was attacked by a maddened animal while asleep in his tent, and was severely bitten while fighting the beast before another herder came and killed it. Another herder at White Swan, thirty miles distant, was attacked the same day. The heads of the animals were sent to the state college at Pullman for analysis. There was a considerable epidemic of rabies in this section several months ago. G. N. A.

### COST OF HANDLING SHEEP

A Montana outfit that keeps close accounts has sent us a statement showing cost of running one ewe one year. We publish the item and explain that the cost of hay is the cost of the hay fed to the sheep. The seven months' grazing cost may look high but these sheep are handled entirely on deeded land and the charge of \$3 simply represents the cost of interest on the land investment. The costs itemized are as follows:

	Per ewe
Tending camp during summer.....	\$ .65
Herding and board.....	1.25
Lambing expense.....	.33
Salt.....	.05
Hay fed.....	2.00
Cake fed.....	.50
Cost of pasture.....	3.00
Forest fee.....	.07
Taxes.....	.18
Shearing expense.....	.33
Depreciation in value of \$12	
ewe at 10 per cent.....	1.20
Loss of sheep at 5 per cent.....	.60
Interest at 8 per cent on \$12 ewe	.96
Cost to run a ewe a year.....	\$11.12

### MORE ALFALFA

The alfalfa acreage of south central Oregon will be somewhat increased as a result of the assistance being given farmers by one of the banks. This institution has supplied on time payments over 25,000 pounds of high-test-

ing alfalfa seed.

Grimm alfalfa is especially adapted to the climate and soil conditions of this portion of the state, but the high price at which it sells in small quantities has deterred farmers in the past from sowing it on a large scale.

A number of sheep men who own ranch property in Crook, Deschutes and Lake counties will be benefited.

D. F. B.

#### FOUR FROM ONE

A Rambouillet ewe belonging to O'Callaghan Brothers of Paisley, Oregon, recently gave birth to four lambs. One of these died, but the remaining three are being cared for by the ewe and are strong and healthy. Triplets are not uncommon, but this is the first instance in the knowledge of many old-time sheep owners of this community of quadruplets being born to a ewe.

In this section—where ewes are grazed on the desert for at least a portion of the winter season—it is seldom that a ewe furnishes sufficient nourishment to raise three lambs. In the instance above recorded the ewe had been fed in sheds on first class alfalfa hay for several months prior to lambing.

D. F. B.

#### SHEEP CONDITIONS EXCELLENT IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Denver, Colo.—Information received from a representative from this market who has just returned from an extensive trip through California, Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico, indicates the sheep conditions in these states as follows: Arizona has a normal crop of lambs which will be ready for market very soon and will be in good condition. About 125,000 lambs were fed in the Imperial Valley in California during the past season, most of which were sold in the coast towns. About 50 per cent of these are still on feed to be marketed. The conditions in Arizona are reported to be the best in many years. The feed on the desert has been good and the weather has been ideal for

early lambing, the crop percentage being larger than usual and from present indications the lambs will come to market in good condition. Owing to the severe drouths which Texas has suffered for the past few years, there is a shortage in usual supply of sheep in that state, but those going to market will be in good condition, as rains have been plentiful and the range is good. Texas sheep are beginning to move to market and all will be marketed within the next six weeks. New Mexico has had the hardest winter in the history of the state and all through the northern part the loss has been very heavy. The prospects now are that New Mexico will not have more than 50 per cent of a normal lamb crop.

#### PURE BRED HOGS EXPORTED TO SOUTH AMERICA.

New York City.—It is estimated that approximately 600 pure bred hogs have been shipped from the Jersey City Stockyards to South America principally to Argentina by way of Buenos Aires since last November. So far not a single hog has died or been crippled in handling through these yards. The hogs are handled according to government regulations covering the shipping of export stock, which necessitates strictly sanitary pens located so as to keep the hogs away from any other hogs in the yards. These pens have to be thoroughly disinfected before the hogs can be placed in them. Also the trucks in which the hogs are hauled to the boats have to be thoroughly cleansed with live steam, before the hogs can be loaded in them.

#### CATTLE BEING EXPORTED TO BELGIUM.

New York City.—A shipment of cattle for export to Belgium was in the Jersey City Stockyards recently. The shipment was bought partly at Chicago, Buffalo, and Jersey City and consisted of 157 bulls and 23 steers. The bulls ranged in weight from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds and the steers averaged about

1,375 pounds. The latter would class as good steers. These cattle were for slaughter, and were shipped to Antwerp. As far as known the highest rate ever paid in the United States for steamship space for cattle was paid for this shipment which took a rate of \$100 per head. The regulation space for cattle is 2½ by 8 feet. At this same rate it would cost \$25 per head to ship sheep to Belgium as it is estimated that four take the same space as steers.

#### WOOL ADVANCE HOLDS EWES

During January and February when the wool market showed signs of demoralization, liquidation of ewes by farmers east of the Missouri River assumed considerable volume, considerable pregnant stock reaching Chicago, Indianapolis and Buffalo, but the advance in wool has imbued growers with confidence and ewes are being carried with the object of getting a lamb crop. A satisfactory wool trade, especially for small clips, would do more toward permanently establishing small farm flocks than any other single agency.

### Western Live Stock Loan Co.

Geo. H. Butler,  
Vice President and Manager

#### Live Stock Loans Made Promptly

This is one of the strongest organizations in the West, the personnel of the officers and stockholders being men widely known and prominently identified with stock raising.

Good service, courtesy and helpfulness.

Deseret National Bank Building  
Telephone Was. 8624

**CRIMMINS & PEIRCE  
CO.**

**Wool**  
—and—  
**Mohair**

Main Office  
**BOSTON MASS.**  
281 Summer Street

**Salt Lake City Office**  
1502 Walker Bank Bldg.

**BRANCH OFFICES**

Portland, Ore., 404 Title & Trust Bldg.	Chicago, Ill., 350 North Clark St.
Great Falls, Mont., 802 First Natl. Bank Bldg.	Philadelphia, Pa., 120 So. Front St.
San Francisco, Cal., 515 Monadnock Building	

**FOREIGN OFFICES**

Bradford, Eng.	Buenos Aires, Argentina
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**Save the Lambs**



By docking your lambs with the Ellenwood docking iron you will have no loss of life whatever and no loss of weight from bleeding. More than one per cent of all lambs docked by the knife bleed to death and the loss of blood in those that live causes a shrink in weight that they never recover. By the use of the Ellenwood iron positively not a lamb will die and not a single drop of blood is wasted. By the use of this iron the lambs can be docked just as rapidly as with the knife and practically without pain.

These irons are now used by 70 per cent of the sheepmen in the range country.

Stove for heating these irons furnished where desired for \$6.00.

A set consists of three irons and is sent for \$5.00. They will last 5 years.

**ELLENWOOD & CO.**  
Red Bluff, California

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,**

Of National Wool Grower, published monthly at Salt Lake City, Utah, for April 1, 1919.

State of Utah, County of Salt Lake, ss.  
Before me, a notary public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared S. W. McClure, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the National Wool Grower and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above

Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co., Halse Grange, Brackley, England (late of Egerton, Kent).

Exporters of all breeds of stock, draft horses, beef breeds of cattle and show and breeding flocks of sheep a specialty. You can buy imported stock cheaper through us than in any other way, and we hope to get your inquiry at once, so that we can fit you out before this country is skinned of good stock, as it soon will be now that the war is over.

**REGISTERED  
LINCOLNS**

New Zealand Blood

Also Crossbred Lincoln-Rambouillet

**S. W. McClure**  
BLISS, IDAHO

**Lincolns      Cotswolds  
RAMS**

We offer for this season  
Yearling Lincoln and  
Cotswold Rams both  
flockheaders and range  
Rams. Also a few cars  
of Ram Lambs.

Also 50 Imported Lincoln Ewes. These are high class sheep.

**R. S. ROBSON & SON**  
Denfield, Ontario, Canada

caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah; editor, S. W. McClure, Salt Lake City, Utah; managing editor, none; business managers, none.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) National Wool Growers Association, 303 McCormick Bldg., Salt Lake, Utah, (unincorporated); and thirteen state wool growers' associations (unincorporated).

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above,

giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

S. W. McCLURE.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of March, 1919.  
(Seal) RENA SMOOT.  
My commission expires May 16, 1922.)

**A. J. KNOLLIN**  
POCATELLO, IDAHO

**Breeder of Pure Bred Live Stock**

Established Flocks of Pure Bred Sheep—Rambouillets, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Shropshires, Oxfords, Hampshires, Romneys.

**Rams for 1919 Service for Sale.**  
Also a Few Ewes.

Also breeder of Belgian Horses and Berkshire Hogs

**2,000  
Colorado Ewe Lambs**

I offer for sale 2,000 Colorado ewe lambs dropped in May last year. For particulars address

**HARRY WEILER**  
Carr Crossing, Colo.  
Or Wire—Arlington, Colo.

**Baldwin Sheep  
Company**

Hay Creek, Oregon

Breeders of registered and range

**Rambouillet  
Sheep**

Carlots a Specialty

**RANCH SOLD**

C. T. Magnus and Albert Metzel, well-known residents of Madison County, Montana, have decided that the sheep business offers good opportunities, and have backed their judgment to the extent of \$100,000. They have just purchased the 3,000-acre Darnutzer-Morris ranch in Madison County and also the 3,500 head of sheep owned by Berg Christenson. They purpose adding to their sheep holdings on an extensive scale in the near future.

L. S.

**INTERMOUNTAIN CATTLE  
IN KANSAS CITY**

In April close to 3,000 cattle from beyond the Rocky Mountains arrived in Kansas City. The bulk of these offerings was steers fattened on sugar beet pulp, hay and prepared feeds of various kinds, and came from Idaho and Utah. The Portland Feeder Company, the Hansen Live Stock and Feeding Company, and L. L. Keller, were the largest contributors. Shipments from Blackfoot, Idaho Falls and Boise, Idaho, and Ogden, Utah, were liberal. Oregon marketed two large shipments. Three train loads of steers arrived from the Imperial Valley in California. Prices for steers ranged \$13.75 to \$16.75, most of them brought \$14.50 to \$15.75. These offerings were welcomed by buyers. The lighter weight steers sold to cornbelt feeders at \$14.40 to \$15.35.

C. M. P.

# **The DUAL VALVE Pierce-Arrow "Six"**

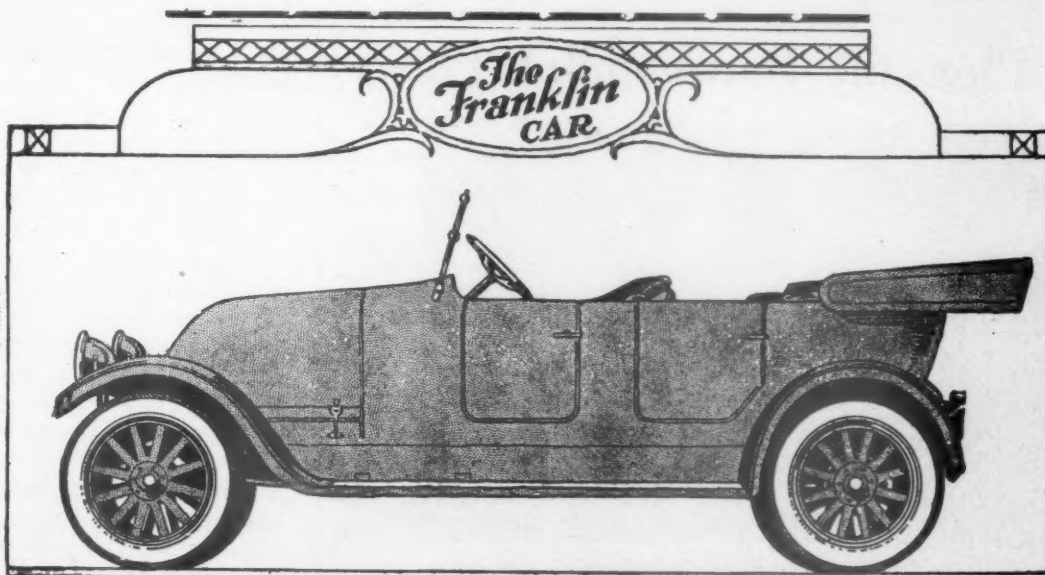
The new Pierce-Arrow Dual-Valve Six offers more power, more speed, more comfort with less gasoline, without increased weight and less gear shifting.

This new engine is the natural development of the constant aiming at greater comfort and utility. The Dual Valve Engine gives the Pierce-Arrow both.

## **Standrod-Naylor-Bandman Co.**

430 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



*The* **TOURING CAR**  
**FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR COMPANY**

C. W. NEWTON

SALT LAKE CITY

754 East South Temple Street

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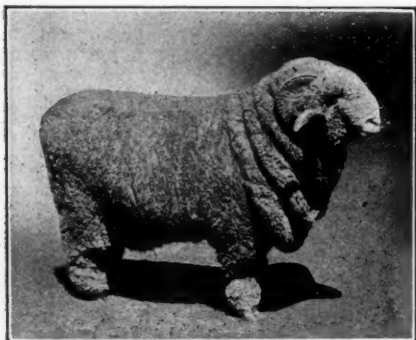
**FOR SALE!**

**1000 one- and two-year-old  
SHROPSHIRE RAMS**

By Imported Canadian Sires and  
Purebred Ewes. For further  
particulars call or address:

**C. E. BARNHART**

Phone No. 251-F-2 Suisun, Cal.



**"SAN PETER"**

at head of W. D. Candlands flock  
Mt. Pleasant, Utah.  
400 Rams for 1919.

**RESOLUTION.**

Adopted by the Lincoln County Wool  
Growers' Association at Cokeville,  
Wyo., April 8, 1919.

Whereas, a bill has been introduced  
in the Congress of the United States  
providing for the enlargement of Yel-  
lowstone National Park, to include an  
area equal to one-third of the present  
park area, which, if passed, will  
include considerable grazing land of  
the state of Wyoming, as well as dis-  
turb the breeding grounds and natural  
haunts of thousands of elk, for which  
game preserves must be created from  
a long-established grazing district;  
and,

Whereas, Yellowstone National  
Park, as at present bounded is one  
of the largest natural parks in the  
United States, contains natural scen-  
ery that requires a four-day motor trip  
to view, and we feel that it is unfair  
to encroach upon a thoroughly estab-  
lished industry to provide more scen-  
ery and pleasure grounds for the tour-  
ist, so-called nature lover and idle rich  
at the expense of the bona-fide home-

builder and producer; and,

Whereas, the proposed park exten-  
sion will drive thousands of elk from  
their natural haunts onto the farms and  
ranches of the settlers for miles  
around, where they will do immense  
damage; and,

Whereas it is plainly apparent that  
thousands of acres of grazing land  
must be created into game preserves  
to care for these animals, which means  
that for every elk thus cared for ap-  
proximately ten sheep or two head of  
cattle must be sacrificed; and

Whereas, the live stock interests  
have been urged as a patriotic measure,  
to increase their herds and flocks,  
thereby increasing the production of  
beef, wool and mutton, we deem it un-  
fair to force the producer to thus sac-  
rifice the increase built up mainly in re-  
sponse to the government's appeal;  
and,

Whereas, the enlargement of the  
Yellowstone National Park will in no  
way benefit the taxpayers of Wyoming,  
nor bring any new industry or indus-  
tries into being; and,

Whereas, further curtailment of the  
grazing area will inevitably bring about  
a reduction in the production of meat,  
and a consequent increase in the cost  
to the consumer; and,

Whereas, the said movement is be-  
ing fostered by the railroads and by  
Eastern conservationists and there is  
no well-founded sentiment in favor of  
this enlargement; and,

Whereas, already this year users of  
the Wyoming National Forest have  
been notified of a material reduction in  
grazing permits, proposing to exclude  
many thousand head of sheep and cattle  
from the ranges continuously used 20  
to 25 years, solely for the purpose of  
creating a game preserve.

Therefore, we, the members of the  
Lincoln County Wool Growers' Associ-  
ation, in special meeting assembled,  
strongly protest against the proposed  
enlargement of the Yellowstone Na-  
tional Park or any other legislation  
which will encroach upon the estab-  
lished live stock industry of the West,  
regardless of the fact that the tempo-  
rary use of the withdrawn area may be

**Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm**

**Registered Flock Headers**

We are offering for 1919 300 head of Registered Rambouillet Rams, any one  
of which can be used as a Stud Ram, also 250 range Rams. This flock has taken  
most of the prizes and sweep stake prizes where they have been shown. Order  
early and get the best, in small or car lots. Call or write for information.

**JOHN K. MADSEN**

MT. PLEASANT, UTAH.

allowed, and, furthermore, we call upon our Congressman and senators to oppose the enactment of any legislation that proposes to withdraw from beneficial use any portion of the state of Wyoming for game preserves or for park purposes.

### KANSAS CITY SHEEP MARKET

Kansas City, Mo.—Receipts of sheep at the Kansas City stock yards in April were 164,600 and the largest in the fourth month of the year since 1914. In April last year only 94,000 sheep arrived, the smallest supply in the past ten years. Factors that entered into the liberal receipts were the late feeding season in Colorado sections, increased offerings, in small lots, from corn belt farms, and an early movement of grass-fat sheep and goats from Texas.

Another outstanding feature in the market was the unusual weight of lamb offerings. Fully 90 per cent of the northern Colorado lambs weighed 82 pounds or above. Weights under 75 pounds were an exception. This, however, does not indicate that killers' demand has changed from medium to heavy weight lambs, for on the contrary killers took 76 to 80-pound grades when offered at a premium over 82 to 90 pounds, and those weighing 90 pounds and above were discriminated against.

Colorado put in her lambs unusually late in 1918, and with the market in early 1919 low, they held on. The upturn in prices which started in February encouraged holding for weight and when March prices finally went above \$20 this started the movement. Several large bunches of 100 to 105-pound lambs were offered during the month. Ewes and wethers in both the yearling and aged classes were scarce.

Because of the low prices on the Pacific Coast, California sent several train loads of sheep and goats to Missouri River markets. The south Texas movement did not extend beyond Fort Worth until after the middle of the month, but a two-weeks' run loaded that market and from the fifteenth on,

offerings were sent further north. First grassers arrived in Kansas City April 20.

Prices for the month were irregular. On March 22, the high record price of the year, \$20.65, was paid for fed lambs. Then there was a turn down in the market, and by the third week in April about \$2 had been taken off. In the past few days there was a slight upturn, and April's final prices were 75 cents to \$1 under the close of March. Fed lambs are quoted at \$18.25 to \$19, yearlings \$16.25 to \$17.25, wethers \$15.50 to \$16.50. Comparatively few shorn fed lambs are coming. They are quoted at \$15 to \$15.50. The opening run of goats brought \$8.50 to \$9.25, but prices were carried off more than \$1

### HAMPSHIRE SHEEP



I offer for sale 100 head of Pure-bred Yearling Hampshire Range Rams. Also some very choice Stud Rams.

J. J. CRANER,  
Corinne, Utah.



FOR 1919 I OFFER.

200 Registered Rambouillet Yearling Ewes  
300 Registered Rambouillet Yearling Rams  
100 Pure Bred Rambouillet Yearling Rams

5 Black Registered Percheron Stallions,  
two and three years old.

**W. S. HANSEN**  
COLLINGTON, UTAH



One of My Stud Rams

## CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

**CHAS. A. KIMBLE,**  
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes.

last week. Fat goats are quoted at \$7.75 to \$8.50, brushers \$7 to \$7.50. Texas clipped wethers (grass fat) are selling at \$11.50 to \$13, ewes \$10.50 to \$11.50, and yearlings \$12.50 to \$14.

C. M. P.

If you have not already done so, please send us \$5.00, your dues to the National Wool Growers Association for the year 1919. We need your support.

## Second Annual National Western Ram Sale

National Amphitheatre  
Union Stock Yards  
DENVER - COLO.

Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 1919

### Announcement

The attention of sheep breeders is called to the fact that entries for the Second Annual NATIONAL WESTERN RAM SALE are being received. Entries close on August 1, 1919, and the sale will open on September 30.

The sale last year in September was a complete success and at the urgent request of many flockmasters this sale will be made a regular annual event hereafter. The association solicits pure-bred and registered sheep of all breeds. It is not quantity that is wanted so much at this sale as quality. The association reserves the right to refuse all entries that are not of sufficient quality to enable the association to recommend them for breeding purposes.

There is a good demand throughout the West for small flocks of well-bred sheep and consignors will find a good class of buyers for pure-bred flock ewes and registered ewes.

Sheep offered at this sale will be offered without reservation and sold to the highest bidder for cash. Consignors may, if they wish, place an upset price upon any of their offerings, but in all such instances the buyers will be notified of the fact.

The association will conduct a liberal advertising campaign to insure the attendance of buyers. In order to enable the management to give proper publicity breeders are urged to enter as early as possible.

For further information and entry blanks address the Manager,

**Western Stock Show Ass'n.**

FRED P. JOHNSON, Manager.

## LAMB MARKETS ERRATIC

During April the lamb market displayed considerable eccentricity, for which no logical reason was assigned as the trade was in packers' hands almost wholly, only an occasional Eastern order showing up. Top lambs went to \$21.10 and back to \$19.25; then reacted to \$20 on May 1. Prices fluctuated 50 cents per hundredweight from day to day, keeping shippers guessing. Whenever Chicago showed a disposition to work higher Armour ran a train of direct stuff from Denver, effectively nipping in the bud any boom tendency. Armour and Swift are the chief lamb buyers and when direct stuff from the West enables them to lay out at Chicago, Morris and Wilson are sole competitors. Occasionally a scrap develops and is invariably followed by a sharp advance. The fact that Western markets have been relatively higher than Chicago right along does not alter the fact that Chicago is the basing point. Feeders have met the situation by distributing the crop between the several markets, enabling them to cash in at a good general average.

J. E. P.

## IDAHO COARSE WOOLS SELL FROM FORTY-FIVE TO FORTY-EIGHT CENTS

I understand that the Archabal lambs are sold to Hatcher and Snider, of Denver, at 14 cents June delivery, and 13 cents for the later lambs, 20 per cent cutback. Some yearling ewes figured in the transaction, trading in at \$13 per head, at least that is the report. Wools are selling in this locality, 45 to 48 cents, our wools here being a little coarser than the market seems to be looking for.

We have had an exceptionally good spring, never saw so much feed in the lower country, but it is drying fast now and we are moving into the foothills, however, the feed is good there.

Lambs are straightening out fast, and are now well up to average, and gaining fast, with continuance of good weather, they will begin to move the middle of June.

April lamb bands carry a large percentage of good lambs. They are getting off to a good start, and should be extra good by shipping time.

Shearing is well advanced. We have had our usual troubles with the union. We had our sheep contracted to shear at 15 cents, but a few days before the outfit was due to reach us, they struck for 17½ cents. Luckily I found a hand crew, ready to go to work immediately, and as far as I am concerned no man with a union card will ever handle a sheep of mine again, not if I know it. There is very general complaint about the price charged by the feeding stations outside of the markets for feeds for finishing our Western fed stuff. The complaint is not only justified, but it is so much of a holdup to put it mildly that the growers are determined to do something to eradicate it by another year. The prices quoted us for grains are higher than we pay, after paying freight clear to Idaho.

I do not think that the wool growers who are attempting to make the feeding game a success should be mulched of what profit there is in their operations by high-handed operations such

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as we are meeting this year, and would suggest the appointment of a committee from the national association to look over feeding propositions outside the larger markets. The time seems to have come to do something and while I have little faith in a co-operative concern still the industry would be greatly benefited if some steps were taken and reports made; and if not thought advisable to go ahead, information might be obtained which would enable private parties to establish themselves.

I see little use of creating an increased demand for mutton, if every increase means a boost in price for the vampires who live off our industry. Some of our very good friends in Nebraska and Illinois may not like the classification, but I have heard many parties speak of them much more disrespectfully.

HUGH SPROAT.

#### BETTER IN TEXAS.

This has been the most favorable spring for sheep that I ever saw. Weeds are in abundance and the lambing has been splendid. The wool will be good also—fine staple and very clean. It is a very prosperous time for the sheepmen and they are all in fine spirits.

TOM PAULEY, Texas.

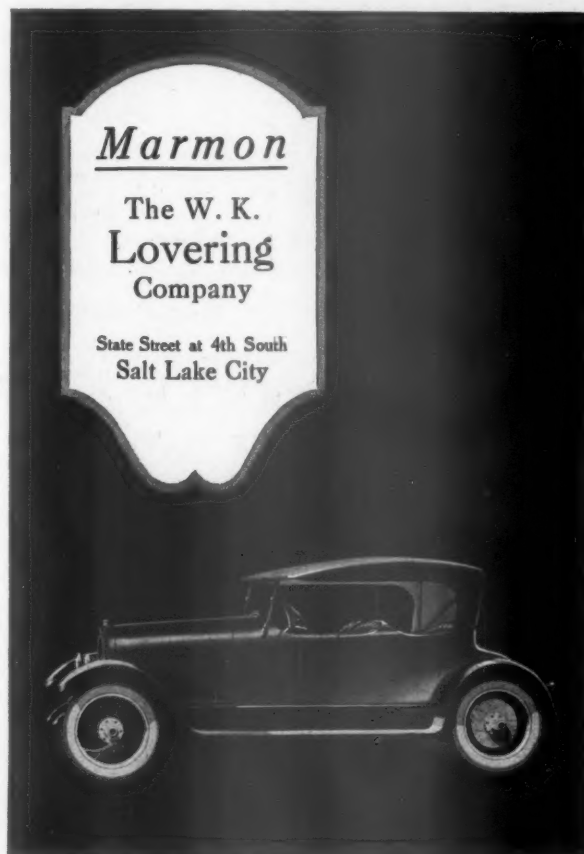
#### COLORADO LAMBS CLOSELY MARKETING

On May 1 fewer than 400 carloads of lambs were back in Colorado feedlots. The crop started late, but moved with considerable celerity once it got in motion. Denver digested a larger share than in previous years, Armour protecting that market. Swift took care of the St. Joseph run, enabling that market to care for an unusually large proportion. Supply was more equitably distributed than heretofore, Western markets holding relatively higher than Chicago.

Colorado feeders are almost unanimous in asserting that the season's results, while not unprofitable, did not

do better than adequately remunerate them for the feed used, but that it has been a good season is not open to successful dispute. They put in lambs at \$12@15 and sold the bulk of the crop anywhere from \$19.25 to \$19.75. Those who sold earliest fared best, as they

got highest prices and evaded a feed bill that grew onerous as the season advanced. By splitting the crop between five markets gluts were avoided as packers invariably looked after the interests of the several stockyards in which they are interested. J. E. P.



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### ONE-MILE-LIMIT LAW.

Oregon Bill No. 436, applying to Klamath County, Oregon, providing a one-mile zone on public domain when found on either side of any ranch or homestead upon which sheep owners may not drive their flocks, has been tabled by the State Senate. It had previously passed the House of Representatives. The matter will now be referred to the voters of Klamath County at a special election to be held during the month of June.

Members of the Klamath Woolgrowers' and Lake County Woolgrowers' Associations intend to vigorously fight the measure. Sheep owners contend that if made into law it would seriously hinder the movements of their stock in traveling over the public domain to and from summer and winter ranges and feeding grounds.

D. F. B.

### A WORD FROM CANADA

The past winter was very mild up here and sheep came through in splendid shape. The first half of April was very wet—rain and snow. Very few sheep are changing hands. Good ewes to lamb in May are held at \$16.50. We are expecting about 40 cents for wool. Quite a number of settlers are coming in, mostly from the United States. G. J. RYAN, Alberta, Canada.

### SALE OF HORSE MEAT DISCONTINUED

New York City.—Effective May 1, the slaughtering of horses for human consumption under the inspection of the New York City Department of Health will be discontinued. It is felt that the experiment has not been successful and among the reasons assigned for its failure is the fact that the class of horses offered for slaughter has been decidedly below the average work horse. In most cases, old worn out animals which have outlived their usefulness and injured horses which could not be cured were slaughtered. The class of meat obtained was in many instances not fit for human

consumption so that it was found that a very large proportion of the product was going to the Bronx Zoo to feed the animals. Another reason assigned was the fact that the general public did

not take readily to the idea of eating horse flesh and practically all of the sales were made to people coming from countries where horse flesh is more commonly used.

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### SOUTH OMAHA MARKET

The run of sheep and lambs this spring has reflected the partial corn crop failure in this section of the corn-belt and April receipts at Omaha, 154,665 head, were about 10,000 fewer than for April, 1918, and for the four months the shortage amounts to approximately 125,000 head.

Aside from the receipts, however, conditions surrounding the trade has been somewhat bearish and prices have been working toward lower levels, the decline for the month amounting to \$1.00@1.50 on lambs and 50c@1.00 on aged stock. Unfavorable weather in the east during the greater part of the month was a bearish influence and the lower prices in prospect

for wool also helped to create a weaker feeling in the trade. Had receipts been anything like liberal the decline in prices for the month would undoubtedly been even more marked than the quotations show.

Demand from feeders and shearers as well as from breeders held up remarkably well during the month notwithstanding the unsatisfactory condition of the market for fat stock and shipments to the country for the month were 26,995 head or substantially the same as one year ago.

Bulk of the receipts has been lambs and the offerings of aged stock have been even smaller than usual for this time of the year. At present about half of the offerings have been shorn and buyers are making a discrimination of \$3@4 per hundred in favor of the woolled stock.

Naturally there has been considerable nervousness in the trade but there has been a very satisfactory demand for the meat and the slump in values compared with a month ago as well as a year ago has not been as great as the trade expected and feared.

Current quotations are as follows:

Quotations on sheep and lambs:

Lambs, fed, handy weight.	\$19.00@19.30
Lambs, fed, heavy weight.	\$18.00@19.00
Lambs, shearing .....	\$15.50@17.00
Lambs, clipped .....	\$15.00@16.00
Lambs, culls .....	\$ 9.00@15.00
Yearlings .....	\$15.50@16.50
Wethers .....	\$15.00@15.50
Ewes, good to choice.....	\$14.00@15.00
Ewes, fair to good.....	\$12.00@14.00
Ewes, poor to fair.....	\$ 9.00@12.00
Ewes, culls .....	\$ 6.00@ 9.00

### GRAZING HOMESTEADS IN LAKEVIEW DISTRICT

Approximately 350 applications under the 640-acre Homestead Act, involving 224,000 acres, are pending in the United States land office at Lakeview, Oregon, which has jurisdiction over the public domain in Lake and Klamath and portions of Crook and Deschutes Counties.

The 640-acre homestead law became

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effective December 30, 1916, and applies only to land that is chiefly valuable for grazing and stock raising.

Last summer the Geological Survey made an examination of the areas applied for within the Lakeview district, but to date none of it has been definitely designated as subject to entry. It is estimated by Register J. F. Burgess that approximately one million acres in this district will eventually be so designated.

The general feeling among stock raisers of this section, especially sheep men, is that the fencing up of homesteads under this act will prove highly detrimental to their business. It is particularly noticeable that many of the applications received at the Lakeview land office are from city and town residents who own absolutely no stock and presumably filed for speculative purposes. Some sort of grazing administration similar to that practiced within the National Forests would, it is believed, prove far more beneficial to the stock raisers who are without doubt the class of people whom the 640-acre grazing homestead law is intended to benefit.

D. F. B.

### MANY SHEEP SHEARERS

Contrary to expectations, there was no shortage of sheep shearers in Yakima County, Washington, this season, as the report of a strike and high prices for work brought men there from every section of the country. Early in the season the Sheep Shearers' Union announced an advance of five cents from last season's price of 15 cents per sheep, and the 20-cent rate was universally paid in spite of protest, bringing shearing costs, it was estimated, to around 30 cents per animal. The question of shearing prices has been discussed annually for years by the Washington Woolgrowers' Association, but no effective method has been devised to prevent shearers from charging whatever they saw fit, and many Yakima wool growers will next season install outfits of their own.

G. N. A.

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## THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

### GOOD ROADS FOR LAKE COUNTY, OREGON

Good roads and plenty of them are assured Lake County, Oregon. On June 5, a special election, the result of which is assured, will be held to vote on bonding the county in the sum of \$200,000. This sum appropriated by the county will bring an equal amount from the state, and \$400,000 additional from the Forest Service and Post Road Aid funds. Thus the county will have a total of \$800,000 to expend on good roads during the three-year period from 1919 to 1921, inclusive. This will be spent on building that portion of the Portland to San Francisco highway between the north line of Lake County and the town of New Pine Creek (on the Oregon-California State Line); and on a highway connecting Lakeview with Klamath Falls. Prac-

tically every sheep owner of the county is an auto-enthusiast so it may readily be realized how they stand on the proposition.

D. F. B.

### BARLEY A GOOD MILK PRODUCER

The California Experiment Station now reports the result of an extended experiment to determine the value of barley as a milk producer when fed to dairy cows. The result of this test shows that barley is as good or slightly better than a mixed ration of other grains consisting of oats, corn, rice, cottonseed meal. The cows fed a straight barley ration to the exclusion of other grains produce slightly more milk and butter fat. This experiment is of value to sheepmen as indicating the value of this feed for breeding ewes.

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Your WOOL AND SHEEP PELTS are MORE VALUABLE to you when you let US sell them direct to the Manufacturers and Wool Pulleries for you on commission, for you get the FULL VALUE of them. You KNOW what YOU have to PAY us and WE know what we are to receive for our SERVICES. There is no speculative margin. You get the FULL MARKET, we get our commission. Your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS are sold on the market like your Live Stock and you have found the commission way the BEST in that, WHY NOT in selling your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS? Ship your wool and sheep pelts now to us and let your returns and our services speak for themselves. Shipping tags furnished free. Correspondence solicited.

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Sales Manager.

## ALFALFA INCREASES IN CENTRAL OREGON

The alfalfa acreage of central Oregon will be increased by 20 per cent as a result of the increased alfalfa production campaign carried on by the First National Bank of Bend. The bank has supplied over two hundred farmers with twenty-five thousand pounds of high-testing alfalfa seed, and has also arranged to finance the farmers for a year in the purchase of the seed. Nearly twenty-five thousand pounds of the seed is certified Grimm alfalfa, a variety famous for its hard, drouth-resisting, and heavy-yielding qualities. Grimm alfalfa is especially adapted to the climatic and soil conditions of central Oregon, but its high price has deterred farmers from planting it on a large scale during the past.

In connection with the campaign the bank published a booklet on alfalfa, especially prepared by R. A. Ward, for the handling of the crop under central Oregon conditions. This book is furnished free to those interested and has had a wide circulation throughout the Northwest, requests for it coming from as far as Honolulu, Hawaii.

Over three thousand acres now seeding will be planted as a result of the campaign and this will increase the valuation of the farm lands of Deschutes County by \$125,000. At the end of the third year, the new alfalfa stands will produce 9,375 tons of hay which will be worth over \$187,000 at present hay prices, or \$140,000 on a valuation of \$15 per ton. This amount of hay will take care of about 9,000 cattle or 45,000 sheep, which are not now wintered in the Bend country on account of hay shortage.

### THE SOLE SURVIVOR

I wish to thank the Wool Grower for the article "Quality" in the January issue. Presume I am about the sole survivor who was present at the founding of the National Wool Growers Association over fifty years ago at Rochester, New York.

S. S. COLE, New York

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Helps the rapid healing of cuts, scratches and common skin troubles.

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**EQUALLY GOOD FOR ALL LIVE STOCK.**

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## RABBIT MEAT POPULAR

The average sheepman, especially the range man, will laugh at the intimation that rabbit raising can have any serious effect on his business; in fact, will probably give such a suggestion no more than passing notice as unworthy of even his serious consideration.

He will think of the rabbit more in the light of a wild pest, against which he must fence his alfalfa stacks; and of the commercial "rabbitry" as a plaything for women and children.

Yet, the true situation is beginning to be apparent. The war has given the rabbit raisers the incentive they needed to expand and intensify an already big industry, and the effect upon the retail meat markets of the country is already being felt.

Here in Los Angeles, dressed rabbits may be seen every day in the butchers' show cases, beside dressed chickens, and selling, with the chickens at from 35 to 45 cents a pound. Moreover, when the markets close at night there will frequently be chickens left on hand, but seldom any rabbits. The same thing is true in many large cities throughout the land.

The grain and alfalfa-fed, "stall-raised" rabbit, forced for quick gains and properly dressed, seems to furnish meat that fulfills the requirements of the public, and the real lovers of rabbit meat who have never been educated to become consumers of mutton and lamb, pronounce it the most delicious meat there is. After all, the range sheepman must look to the city consumer for the disposition of the largest portion of his lamb-crop; if the aver-

age consumer is allowed to dwell upon the natural antipathy for mutton which he is known already to possess (because, no doubt, of years of substitution of aged wether, ewe and goat meat for lamb in the retail markets); if nothing is done to educate him away from his habits and to offset the propaganda of the pet stock raisers, he will find a serious situation becoming more serious. The danger lies in possibilities for future developments.

This is no idle dream, and the sheep raiser cannot afford to laugh away the subject. True, there is now a general world shortage of meat and no doubt there is room for all kinds of meat producers, with no lack of possible buyers for their products. But who is to have the advantage of the present shortage to educate the consumer,—the mutton raiser or the rabbit raiser? The rabbit grower is making the best of the opportunity, and consumers' habits are easily formed but not easily broken.

Except in a few cases the taste for either mutton or rabbit meat is an acquired one; even the epicure, who thinks that nothing can surpass a lamb roast with mint sauce, must admit this. Therefore the eat-more-lamb campaign seems to be well timed and worthy of national and enthusiastic support.

California has been, perhaps, the leading state in the development of the rabbit industry. Thousands of families are raising large quantities of their meat by keeping rabbits on small farms or in back yards throughout this state. But here also has been a great development in commercial production on a large scale. The sheepman could scarcely visualize a rabbit "plant" al-

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most equal in investment and equipment to his own. Yet there is, in this state, at least one outfit which values its business at over \$25,000 and it has only been in operation a few years. The amount of grain and baled hay consumed on this "ranch" would make the wool grower sit up and take notice. The best representatives from its "flocks" regularly make a large show circuit and bring home ribbons just as big and blue as those awarded the successful sheep breeder, and the proprietor's advertisements in his "trade" papers together with his membership in various associations, keeps his name before hundreds of others engaged in the same business and brings him a sack full of mail every day. This man is making money; he is perfectly satisfied with his prospects and is distributing by wholesale, correspondence courses which are interesting hundreds of others and adding to the weight of the forces which are pushing "bunny" into the foreground and keeping him before the willing-to-be-convinced consumer.

The greatest power of the rabbit raisers lies not in their great holdings but in their numbers. They are everywhere—next door to the consumer; across the street from him; surrounding him on all sides. Their numbers are legion and their interest and enthusiasm boundless.

Therefore, Mr. Wool Grower, beware—Laugh if you will, but get behind the eat-lamb movement for all you are worth. And don't let delicious, nutritious mutton lie beside the dressed chickens in the cooler while a city buyer, during the interval while his own or his neighbor's bunnies are patronizing well-filled self-feeders, takes home from the butcher shop a measly, long-eared, knock-kneed rabbit for the prize portion of his Sunday dinner.

J. C. K.

#### LAMBS CONTRACTED.

A Denver party has contracted a band of early lambs in the Twin Falls section of Idaho for July delivery at \$9.00 per head.

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proving the popularity of a breed that advertises itself. Won Sweepstakes on carlot at 1917 International Exposition and at the Denver Fat Stock Show in 1918 and 1919.

H. M. Brown, President.  
J. M. Wade, Sec'y, Lafayette, Indiana.

## American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10. No annual dues. Flock books free to members. Volume XVI ready for delivery and pedigrees now being received for Volume XVII. Over 77,000 sheep on record.

President—F. S. KING,  
Cheyenne, Wyo.  
Secretary—DWIGHT LINCOLN,  
Milford Center, Ohio.

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

## The National Lincoln Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Write the secretary for information regarding this great wool and mutton breed of sheep.

GRAHAM WALKER, President  
Chazy, New York

BERT SMITH, Secretary  
Charlotte, Mich.

## American Romney Breeders

Organized 1911 by Joe Wing and  
W. C. Coffey.

They knew then. We know now, and you will know tomorrow that the

ROMNEY IS THE FUTURE LEADER

The live breeders are getting in fast.

Full information from the Secretary.

703 Rose St., Lexington, Kentucky.

Mention the National Wool Grower

## NEW ZEALAND LAMB IN NEW YORK

A package of frozen New Zealand lamb appeared on the New York and Boston markets late in March, selling at \$26@28 per hundredweight. Its origin is obscure, but enough is known to warrant the assertion that it was salable only on account of scarcity and high prices. It was part of a consignment that reached Vancouver, B. C., several months ago, and failing to find a market there, was finally sent on to the Atlantic seaboard.

So far as the immediate future is concerned, there is little danger of invasion of the North American market by South American or Australian lamb or mutton, but under favorable pastoral conditions in the Antipodes such competition will eventually develop. Pre-war conditions will be reinstated at no distant date, the world's markets will be placed on a common basis and the highest prices will attract all commodities. The problem of transportation will gradually be solved as deficiency in marine refrigeration is repaired.

At the outbreak of the war considerable quantities of frozen lamb and



## HAMPSHIRE

The best mutton sheep. Evidence; the highest-priced car mutton lambs ever sold in the world was a car of Hampshires. The price was 42 cents a pound live weight, having beaten all previous records by \$7 per hundred. When you want sheep you want Hampshires. When you want Hampshires let the American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy little booklet and list of live breeders.

Write Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary,  
14 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

mutton were reaching both Atlantic and Pacific seaboard markets. England is the only reliable outlet for Antipodean product, and when normal conditions return, it is probable that another invasion of the North American market will occur at intervals.

## APPRECIATION IN LIVE MUTTONS

During the ten-year period, 1909 to 1919, March lamb values appreciated 93.5 per cent; sheep, 87.7 per cent. Values for that month during this period as indicated by tops follow:

	Top Sheep	Top Lambs
March, 1919	\$17.15	\$21.00
March, 1918	17.00	19.50
March, 1917	13.00	15.70
March, 1916	9.35	11.90
March, 1915	8.15	10.10
March, 1914	7.00	8.50
March, 1913	7.50	9.15
March, 1912	6.50	8.25
March, 1911	5.60	6.65
March, 1910	9.30	10.60
March, 1909	6.75	8.30

The ten-year March average, 1909-1919, is \$9 on sheep and \$10.85 on lambs.

J. E. POOLE.

## PORTLAND SENDS STOCK HOGS TO ALASKA

North Portland, Ore.—Approximately 150 feeder hogs were shipped from here recently to Alaska. Local dealers estimate that approximately 1,000 hogs will be sent to Alaska from the Columbia River and Puget Sound ports this season. These hogs are bought by salmon canning outfits and are fed on garbage and table waste from the camp kitchen. The dressed pork is used by the canning outfits, but if there is any surplus it finds a ready market among the permanent inhabitants of that country. Pigs weighing from sixty to one hundred pounds are preferred and all are given the simultaneous inoculation as a preventive of hog cholera.